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The Mercury.

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JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Local Matters.

The New Stone Bridge.

The contracts for building the new Stone Bridge have now all been let, and the time for completion is set for July 15, 1906. The contract for the approaches is awarded to Beattie & Wilcox of Fall River, and the bridge proper to Augustus Smith of New York City. There were twenty-one bids submitted ranging in price from \$52,000 to \$78,000. The contract for the approaches is a certain sum per cubic yard, but it is thought that the cost will not exceed \$100,000.

The accepted design for the bridge calls for a lift bridge of the two-leaf bascule pattern, and strikingly handsome design, its unique feature being in an arrangement whereby the mechanism is operated from the top of the bridge, rather than near the lower line of the structure. The lift is controlled by a counterweight, which is connected to the bridge by a pair of stiff rods, so that the bridge may be positively controlled by the counterweight in all positions. This weight is carried by a pair of wagons running on an elevated track of such shape that the leaf is perfectly balanced at every point, and the winding mechanism has only to overcome friction and wind pressure. Such a style of bridge is regarded as imposing no very great concentrated loads on the masonry, and is not likely to be put out of order by settlement of the masonry.

The bridge will be operated on a 1-inch steel cable, wound upon an ordinary winding drum, located in the power house, and the operating machinery is regarded as being so simple that there is little chance of any part of it getting out of order.

Newport the Shipping Point.

There has been much talk of late over the Fisheries Company removing its shipping point for fish from Newport to Long Island, but this was Wednesday denied by Capt. James Church, who was in Newport to arrange for the coming mackerel season, which should open in a few weeks. Capt. Church said that the report arose from the fact that Capt. Nathaniel Church ships from Long Island, but stated that the Fisheries Company would continue to use Newport as its shipping point. He said that the vessels of the company would continue to get their supplies at Newport and that they would run to Newport as in the past.

An unanimous call has been extended Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy, curate of Emmanuel Church, by the corporation of St. George's Church, to become its rector. Mr. Pomeroy has done good work during his stay at Emmanuel and should be accepted the call, Emmanuel Church will lose a faithful curate.

The membership of the New England Order of Protection in the six New England states was on April 1st, 41,265. Up to that time it had paid in death claims five millions of dollars and had insurance in force to the amount of \$1,133,000. The net gain in membership in 1904 was about 12 per cent.

The last of the union Leaven services of the Protestant Episcopal Churches was held on Wednesday evening at Trinity Church, when Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., rector of Emmanuel Church, preached the sermon.

Wednesday afternoon a special train brought some of the officials of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to this city on an inspection tour.

On Wednesday morning a Dutch helmsman for Black Point Farm, the residence of Colonel Reginald Norman, attracted a large gathering on its arrival at the depot.

Colonel A. A. Barker left for Coma-guay province, Cuba, the past week, where the ranch owned by the Rhode Island & Cuba Company is located.

Pay Clerk F. E. Mulcahey has gone to Pensacola, Fla., to join the Kentucky. He has been appointed pay clerk to Paymaster F. P. Sackett.

Rev. William B. Meenan, rector of St. Mary's Church, and Miss Meenan have returned from the South.

Ex-Congressman Melville Bull is in Washington.

Pleasant Reception.

A reception was tendered Rev. and Mrs. F. L. Streeter, previous to their departure from Newport, on Tuesday evening in the chapel of the Thames Street M. E. Church, by the Onward Society and the Epworth League. Mr. Streeter, during his three-year pastorate in Newport has made many friends, who deeply regret his departure.

During the evening Mr. Streeter was presented with a purse by the Onward Society, as a token of their appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the society and church. Mrs. Streeter was the recipient of some handsome flowers.

Miss Beale Goddard gave a number of enjoyable readings, Mr. James F. Marden, Jr., sang a number of solos and several piano duets were rendered by Miss Goddard and Mr. William Sweet.

Refreshments were served before the close of the evening's entertainment.

Whist and Musicals.

The Knights of Maccabees held a pleasant whist and musicals in Mercury Hall Monday evening, the hall being decorated with American flags and bunting. An address of welcome was made by Commander George G. Wilson, after which whist was played for an hour, and at the conclusion of the game Miss Ethel Tugler rendered a piano solo and Mr. Ray Groff a violin solo. The Fierpo Quartette sang a number of selections during the evening. Solos were also sung by Messrs. Charles H. Wilson, of Boston; Harry R. Scoville and Benjamin G. Oman, of this city. Mr. William R. Boone was the accompanist. Several selections were rendered by the Mandolin Club. Ice cream and cake were served.

William Ellery Chapter.

The regular meeting of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at the residence of Mrs. R. Hammett Tilley, on Rhode Island avenue, on Tuesday evening, with a good attendance.

It was voted to give a prize of \$10 to the pupil of the Rogers High School preparing the best historical essay, the name to be made known later.

An interesting paper was read by Mrs. John Jenckes on "New England Legends and Folk Lore."

Refreshments were served by Mrs. Tilley.

The laying of the switch at the city hall to permit the use of the double track has been completed. The overhead work is yet to be done. There is still some work to be done at the Mile corner switch as it has been found that the cars leave the tracks there. In the meantime the public is wondering whether there will be complete double track service.

Etma Rebekah Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., celebrated its fourth anniversary in Odd Fellows Hall, Thursday evening. A musical program was a feature of the evening, followed by recitations and a social session. A supper was served, and the lodge was presented with a handsome birthday cake, decorated with all the emblems of the order.

Rev. C. A. Stenhouse, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. F. L. Streeter, pastor of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, have been in New London the past week attending the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Major and Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs arrived in this city the past week from Florida, where they have been spending the winter for the benefit of Major Gibbs' health, which is greatly improved.

Grand Chancellor William H. Langley, of this city, was in Providence Tuesday evening, paying his first official visitation to Garfield Lodge, No. 7, Knights of Pythias.

Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry will sail for Europe the latter part of the month. The trip will be taken for the benefit of Commodore Gerry's health.

Mr. Charles H. C. Stewart, formerly of this city, but now engaged in business in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been visiting relatives here the past week.

It is expected that steamer Puritan will be ready to go on the line shortly after a thorough overhauling.

Chief Machinist John A. Owen underwent an operation at the Newport Hospital the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jere I. Greene are visiting in New York, Washington and other places.

Miss Laura G. Tilley, of this city, has returned from a visit to Port Jefferson, L. I.

Mr. George H. Bryant is confined to his home by illness.

Recent Deaths.

Sarah Chaucey Woolsey.

Miss Sarah Chaucey Woolsey died at her residence on Rhode Island avenue on Sunday afternoon after a long illness. She was sixty years of age and was a daughter of the late John M. Woolsey of New Haven; and a niece of Theodore Dwight Woolsey, for many years president of Yale College.

Miss Woolsey was a widely known writer of girls' stories under the pen name of Susan Coolidge. She had also contributed many articles of merit to newspapers and magazines, and had brought out several books of verse. Several generations of girls have enjoyed her books which were always wholesome and healthful as well as interesting. She was a prolific writer and her books had a large sale.

Miss Woolsey had made her home in this city for more than thirty years, residing with her sister, Miss Theodora Woolsey. She was a most lovable woman and those who knew her were glad to claim her as a friend.

Funeral services were held at her late residence on Rhode Island avenue on Wednesday afternoon and were largely attended. Rev. Arthur Lowndes, D. D., of Trinity Church conducted the service. There were many prominent persons here from out of the city to pay their last tribute of respect. There were a great many beautiful floral offerings.

Mrs. D. P. Bacheller.

Mrs. Daisy May Bacheller, wife of Mr. Dudley P. Bacheller, died at the residence of Mr. J. Henry Wilbur on Cannon street Thursday afternoon after a short illness, in the twenty-sixth year of her age.

Mrs. Bacheller was a daughter of Mrs. Fannie Weaver and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, who sincerely regret her untimely death.

She was a member of Esther Rebekah Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.

Wedding Bells.

Adair-Griffith.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Griffith, on Calvert street, was the scene of a very pretty wedding Thursday evening, when their daughter, Miss Lottie Powell Griffith was united in marriage to Mr. William G. Adair, formerly of this city but now of Baltimore, Md. Rev. Charles G. Gilliat, D. D., performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by relatives and intimate friends. The parlor, where the ceremony was performed, was decorated with palms.

The bride wore a dress of white mullu en train and carried a bouquet of bride roses. Miss Agnes Adair acted as maid of honor and the Misses Edith H. Griffith and Evelyn Honeywell were the bridesmaids, carrying bouquets of pink roses. The maid of honor and bridesmaids wore dresses of white. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. John W. Martin.

A buffet supper was served by Stewart Hancock, of the County Club.

The bride received many pretty and useful gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Adair left for New York, via Fall River Line, and will reside in Baltimore, where Mr. Adair holds a position.

Williams-Fields.

Letter Carrier Herbert L. Williams and Miss Sarah A. Fields were married Monday evening at the home of the bride on Spring street. The bride wore a dress of gray with hat to match and carried carnations. Miss Cordelia Williams was the bridesmaid and wore a dress of cream chaille, carrying white roses. Mr. David McKinley was best man. The bride received many beautiful gifts.

The Algonquin Club played the Wedding Marches and furnished music during the evening.

A collation was served. Mr. and Mrs. Williams left on the New York boat on a wedding trip.

Jurgens-Hubbard.

The wedding of Miss Florida Hubbard of Washington, D. C., to Mr. Carl Jurgens, Jr., of this city, took place in Washington on Monday and was attended by relatives and a few intimate friends. Among those present from Newport to witness the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Carl Jurgens, parents of the groom, and Messrs. N. B. A. Reynolds, Harry Scott, George H. Draper and James T. Knoll.

Mr. and Mrs. Jurgens left for a wedding trip and will reside in Newport.

It is expected that the Newport & Fall River road will shortly begin the laying of new rails on the Bath road division. The rails there have been in for years and now ones seem to be imperative.

The engagement of Miss Viola M. Andrews to Mr. Jesse B. Child has been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton have returned from the South, where they spent the winter.

School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the School Committee was held on Monday evening and was quite a lengthy session. Superintendent Lull's report contained the following items:

The total enrollment for the four weeks ending March 24, 1905, was 3,752, the average belonging was 3,884.9, the average attending 3,078.4, the per cent of attendance 90.9, the cases of tardiness 407, and the cases of dismissal 112. In the Townsend Industrial School 1,099 pupils were enrolled.

During the vacation Mr. May of the Townsend Industrial, with ten boys of grades XI, XII and XIII, inspected the open-hearth steel, the wire-drawing and the galvanizing departments of the American Electrical Works at Phillipsdale, and also the moulding and pouring works of the Builders' Iron Foundry. This practical method of intensifying the school work is highly satisfactory and commendable.

During the month your superintendent has assisted the governor of the State, the superintendent of schools of Providence and the principal of the State Normal in a state institute for the benefit of the Warwick teachers.

The Board of Health has reported only one case of contagious disease since the last meeting of the committee.

The expenses to date have been as follows: Committee on buildings, \$8,218.92; teachers, \$25,011.38; text books and supplies, \$329.33; fluence \$4,271.90; total, \$33,831.78.

The teachers have organized for their autumn bazaar, for the increase of the Retirement Fund. The holidays will be represented by booths wherein articles in keeping with the special days will be on sale. The whole corps of teachers has been placed on one or more of the following committees: Finance, books, calendars, entertainment and supper.

Last Wednesday your high school principal and your superintendent met the other five members of the Rhodes scholarship committee in Providence for the purpose of selecting the second man for the Oxford scholarships. Three candidates of last year and two of this year were considered and after due deliberation Leonard Wesley Cronk-hite of Newton, Mass., was elected. He seemed to fill the fourfold requirements of Mr. Rhodes even better than the successful candidate of last year. Mr. Cronk-hite is a member of the Senior class of Brown University.

Seven of the schools have already chosen their dates for parents' days. Doubtless the parents will show by their presence in even larger numbers than in the last two years that they appreciate the opportunity offered them of inspecting the daily work of their children. The experiment of the Townsend Industrial last year has proven a success by the crowds that accepted the invitation to see all its departments at work, and so the open evening will be a feature of the parents' days this year.

The census has been retaken in part. The returns of the southern half of the city have been increased from 1722 to 1902, a difference of 270. The original report for the northern half was 1658; this has now been increased by 621. The total returns are now 4,171, which shows a loss of 217. The census takers have found all of the pupils whom the teachers reported on their registration sheets, but they have not found the reported enrollment of the parochial schools and probably the apparent loss of 217 is due to this fact.

The report of Trust Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 182; number of cases of truancy (public 12, parochial 7), 19; number out for illness and other causes, 118; number of different children truant, 18; number found not attending school, 6; number sent to parochial schools, 2; number of regular certificates issued, 5.

I recommend the prosecution of James Kane, of Shelburne lane, who is a habitual school offender; also William H. Sullivan, 570 Thames street, and Thomas Healey, rear 13 Underwood court, for not attending school according to law.

A vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Joshua Sayer for the gift of a piano to the schools. The committee on buildings reported a number of bids for installing an electric motor to take the place of the steam engine in the Townsend Industrial Building. The bids were somewhat undecided and the matter was referred back to the committee on buildings to find what each bidder proposed to do.

Trust Officer Topham was authorized to sign permits for children to work. A request from Cornelius Moriarty for permission to enter the sewer on the Clarke School land was referred to the city solicitor. It was voted to pay Miss Perry at the rate of \$40 a month since January 1, as she is substituting for Miss Stewart. A proposition from the State Normal School to assist in the payment of the salary of a teacher from the school was referred to the committee on teachers.

There was some discussion as to a case of punishment in the schools. Ida W. Depelch claimed to have been brutally punished by Harry Agard and asked for a transfer to another school. The matter was talked over and referred to the committee on teachers for investigation.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived from Europe the past week on Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Mr. John Jenckes and family have arrived for the season and will reside on Washington street.

On May 1st the Newport Casino will re-open for the summer season.

City Council.

There was a special meeting of the city council on Monday evening for the purpose of protesting against the proposed redistricting of the city of Newport. The resolution was passed but it required the vote of the mayor to break the deadlock in the board of aldermen.

The resolution as introduced was as follows:

"Whereas, the charter of the city of Newport vests in the City Council of said city the power to revise and alter the ward lines of said city from time to time, and

"Whereas, Although no request or petition from any citizen or body of citizens has been addressed to said City Council, yet an act has been introduced into the General Assembly providing for a revision of the wards in said city of Newport in the year 1905, and

"Whereas, Said act confers the power to revise and alter the wards of said city upon three qualified electors of this state to be appointed by the governor, and

"Whereas, said act further provides that the compensation of said commissioners and their clerk, amounting to \$2,100, shall be paid by the city, out of funds raised by taxation for local municipal purposes, and

"Whereas, the division and alteration of the wards in said city is a matter of purely local and municipal concern and in no way concerns or affects the state, and

"Whereas, It is believed that the passage of such an act by the legislature of the state of Rhode Island would be an unwarranted and unconstitutional interference with the rights of the city of Newport to local self-government as to a purely local and municipal matter; now, therefore

"Resolved, That the City Council of the city of Newport, believing that the division and alteration of the ward lines of the city of Newport is a purely local and not a state concern, and that the passage of said act would be an unconstitutional interference with local self-government and an unwarranted appropriation of the funds of the city of Newport, hereby expresses its protest against the passage of the proposed act; and

"Resolved, That the city clerk is hereby authorized and directed to mail certified copies of these resolutions to the representatives of the City of Newport in the General Assembly and to the clerk of the judiciary committee to which committee said act has been referred; and

"Resolved, That the city solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to appear before said committee and oppose the passage of said act."

In the board of aldermen there was some little discussion of the matter. Alderman Hamilton was absent and the vote resulted in a tie, Aldermen Ritchie and Bliss voting against the resolution and Aldermen Shannahan and Kelley voting in favor of it. Mayor Boyle cast the deciding vote in favor of the resolution.

In the common council there was a discussion of the matter, several members being opposed to action by the State in the city affairs. On the other side it was explained that the wards were too unwieldy and should be divided. The ayes and nays were called for and the resolution was passed by a vote of 10 to 4. President Gladding, Councilmen Kerr, Rogers, McLeannan, Milne, Donnelly, Carr, J. J. M. Martin, Morgan, J. J. Martin voted in favor of the resolution, and Councilmen Wright, Pember, Wilbur and Mason against it.

Supreme Court.

The April session of the common pleas division of the supreme court opened on Monday, Judge Clarke T. Johnson presiding. It will probably be a short session as there appears to be little business before the court at this time. The grand jury on Monday was out only about a half hour and found no indictment.

The docket was called and a large number of continuances were entered. Two Black Island cases of Hamilton A. Mott vs. Thaddeus A. Ball and DeLoth A. Mitchell vs. Thaddeus A. Ball were discontinued. A decree was entered in the case of Benjamin Hall, Jr., vs. Probate Court of Portsmouth, confirming the account of the administrator. The report of the commissioners on the school property of Middletown was confirmed.

There was no session of the court on Tuesday and on Wednesday there was no case ready for trial. In the case of Alexander N. Barker vs. John Oillon, judgment was entered for plaintiff for \$381.34. The case of Alexander N. Barker vs. Philip Dowling was discontinued. Mr. Levy was appointed counsel for John Rosenkranz who is awaiting trial and is without funds.

There was no session of the court on Thursday. The new steamer Providence was given a trial trip on Friday of last week and her performance was in every way satisfactory. There still remains quite a little to be done in the way of last touches before she is ready to go on the line.

Mr. Harry A. Magill, son of the late Rev. George J. Magill, formerly of this city, has bought an interest in the American Chocolate Confection Company of Chicago and will become manager of that corporation.

Middletown.

JURORS IN SERVICE—During the past week at the April term of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, Edward M. Petzka and Joseph E. Kline served as members of the Grand Jury and Richard H. Wheeler, Clinton G. Smith, Joseph A. Peckham and Joseph R. Coggeshall were in attendance as Petit Jurors.

For next week's session, Thomas G. Ward, Thomas S. Lawton, Arthur L. Peckham and Howard G. Peckham have been warned to attend as Petit Jurors.

DEATH OF WILLIAM SPOONER—As the culmination of a long and lingering illness William Spooner died at his residence on Gypsum Lane last Tuesday morning. He was a thorough and efficient carpenter and had been the trusted helper and associate of Joseph Coggeshall, the builder, for nearly half a century. During this long period Mr. Coggeshall had in charge the construction of many buildings and on which Mr. Spooner had done much of the difficult work, where the best mechanical skill and patient application were required. The work of these two men commended itself and in consequence their services as carpenters were in constant demand all over the Island.

Mr. Spooner was also a good wheelwright and during the winter season was frequently employed to build wagons. For several years he was Trustee of the Oliphant School and was unflinching in efforts to provide every requisite to promote the well-being and efficiency of this school. Mr. Spooner's wife died in June, 1900, and he is survived by only two sons, Frederic B. and William B. Spooner. His manner was quiet and unpretentious, his mind well poised and extensively informed, his judgment of men and affairs was eminently fair and sound and his life was guided and governed by strictly moral principles. To mortal view, his demise seems unfortunate and untimely.

Many flocks of wild geese have been seen "lying over" during the past month.

There will be no services at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday, the Rev. S. F. Johnson having left Tuesday for New London to attend Conference. Mrs. Johnson and her children are visiting in Boston.

The schools of the town closed Friday for the spring vacation. This also ends the school year.

Mr. Charles Harrington is to erect a cottage house for Mr. Joshua B. Bacheller on the East Main Road. Work on the cellar has already begun.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on the 11th inst.

Miss Louise Hart, who has been spending the past month with relatives in Kingston and Providence, returned Wednesday.

St. George's School re-opened Wednesday after its spring vacation. The boys will sing "Palm Branches" at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel Sunday, it being Palm Sunday. Palms will also be distributed.

Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, will meet with Aquidneck Grange Tuesday of next week at the town hall, the business meeting opening at 11:30 a. m. Professor Fred W. Card, of Kingston College, will be present and will deliver an address on "Business Management on the Farm," during the lecturer's hour which commences at 2 p. m. and is open to the public.

Miss May Trescutt, teacher at the Penobscot School, was taken suddenly ill last Sunday and has since been confined to the house by a severe attack of pleurisy. She returned today (Saturday) to her home at Attleboro, Mass., with her parents, who have been with her for several days. The school was closed throughout the week. Miss Trescutt does not expect to teach here the coming school year.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sturtevant who have been spending the past few months with Mrs. Sturtevant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne at Greenough Place, Newport, expect to return in May to their cottage in Gray Craig Park which has been undergoing extensive improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtevant are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, the first grandson to bear the Sturtevant name.

At the meeting of Aquidneck Grange Thursday evening much amusement was furnished by humorous reading in response to the roll call, those not responding being fined a nickel. Mrs. Harry E. Peckham and Mrs. Howard G. Peckham presented interesting articles of considerable length and several vocal selections were given by Mrs. Harry E. Peckham. A progressive whist will be given April 27.

Mr. William Burgess who but recently moved from Newport into the upper tenement of Mr. William Driscoll, on Wapping road, was operated upon Monday night by Doctors Darrah, Sanborn and Kerr for appendicitis and is as comfortable as can be expected.

Second Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., Rev. J. Chester Hyde, pastor. Morning worship at 10:15, subject, "The Elements of Triumph." Bible School lesson at 12:15, lesson, "The supper at Bethany." Intermediate and Junior Y. P. S. C. E. at 4, lesson, "An old time Emigrant." Gen. 12:1. Miss Josie Gauthier, leader. Evening worship at 7:30, subject, "Fig Leaf Prayer."

Theodore Rasmusson, a Swede, employed on freight steamer City of Taunton, was killed Tuesday morning between Ferry street and Bowenville depot by the train that arrives here at 9 o'clock. His death was instantaneous and his body was thrown into the roundhouse.

The Wings of the Morning

By LOUIS TRACY
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CHAPTER V.

He awoke to find the sun high in the heavens. Iris was preparing breakfast; a fine fire was crackling cheerfully, and the presiding goddess had so altered her appearance that the sailor surveyed her with astonishment.

He noiselessly assumed a sitting posture, tucked his feet beneath him and blinked. The girl's face was not visible from where he sat, and for a few seconds he thought he must surely be dreaming. She was attired in a neat navy blue dress and smart blouse. Her white canvas shoes were replaced by strong leather boots. She was quite spick and span in this island life.

So soundly had he slept that his senses returned but slowly. At last he gazed what had happened. She had been with the dawn and, comparing her mental feeling of repulsion, selected from the store he accumulated yesterday some more suitable garments than those in which she escaped from the wreck.

He partly took stock of his own attire. He passed a red cloth over the stubble on his chin. In a few days his face would resemble a scrub-oak bark. In that momentary moment he would have exchanged even his shirt and trousers for worth untold gold, for shivering tackle. Who can say why his thoughts took such trends? Twenty-four hours can effect great changes in the human mind if controlling influences are active.

Then came a sharp revulsion of feeling. His name was Robert—a mental. He reached for his boots, and Iris heard him.

"Good morning!" she cried, smiling sweetly. "I thought you would never awake. I suppose you were very, very tired. Please wash quickly. The eggs will be hard."

"Eggs?"

"Yes. I made a collection among the trees. I tasted one of a lot that looked good. It was first rate."

He had not the moral courage to begin the day with a rebuke. She was irrepressible, but she really must not do these things. He swallowed a sigh in the improvised basin which was placed ready for him.

Miss Deane had prepared a capital meal. Of course the ham and biscuits still bulked large in the bill of fare, but there were boiled eggs, fried bananas and an elderly coconut. These things, supplemented by clear, cold water, were not so bad for a couple of castaways hundreds of miles from everywhere.

For the life of him the man could not refrain from displaying the conversational art in which he excelled. Their talk dealt with Italy, Egypt, India. He spoke with the ease of culture and enthusiasm. Once he slipped into anecdote apropos of the helplessness of British soldiers in any matter outside the scope of the king's regulations.

"I remember," he said, "seeing a cavalry subaltern and the members of an escort sitting half starved on a number of bags piled up in the Suakin desert. And what do you think were in the bags?"

"I don't know," said Iris, keenly alert for deductions.

"Blasphemy! They thought the bags contained putrid fodder until I enlightened them."

It was on the tip of her tongue to pounce on him with the comment, "Then you have been an officer in the army." But she forbore. She had guessed this earlier. Yet the mischievous light in her eyes defied control. He was warmed in time and pulled himself up short.

"You read my face like a book," she cried.

"No printed page was ever so legible. Now, Miss Deane, we have gossiped too long. I am a laggard this morning, but before starting work I have a few serious remarks to make."

"More digs?" she inquired saucily.

"I reprobate digs. In the first place, you must not make any more experiments in the matter of food. The eggs were a wonderful effort; but, flattered by success, you may poison yourself."

"Secondly?"

"You must never pass out of my sight without carrying a revolver, not so much for defense, but as a signal. Did you take one when you went bird's nesting?"

"No. Why?"

There was a troubled look in his eyes when he answered:

"It is best to tell you at once that before help reaches us we may be visited by cruel and bloodthirsty savages. I would not even mention this if it were a remote contingency. As matters stand, you ought to know that such a thing may happen. Let us trust in God's goodness that assistance may come soon. The island has seemingly been deserted for many months, and therein lies our best chance of escape. But I am obliged to warn you lest you should be taken unawares."

Iris was serious enough now.

"How do you know that such danger threatens us?" she demanded.

He countered readily. "Because I happen to have read a good deal about the China sea and its frequenters," he said. "I am the last man in the world to alarm you needlessly. All I mean to convey is that certain precautions should be taken against a risk that is possible, not probable, no more."

She could not repress a shudder. The sailor wanted to tell her that he would defend her against a host of savages if he were endowed with many lives, but he was performed tongue-tied. He soon recalled himself for having mis-

ken, but she saw the anguish in his face, and her woman's heart acknowledged him as her protector, her shield.

"Mr. Jenks," she said simply, "we are in God's hands. I put my trust in him and in you. I am hopeful—nay, more, confident. I thank you for what you have done, for all that you will do. If you cannot preserve me from threatening perils no man could, for you are as brave and gallant a gentleman as lives on the earth today."

Now, the strange feature of this extraordinary and unexpected outburst of pent up emotion was that the girl pronounced his name with the slightly emphasized accentuation of one who knew it to be a mere disguise. The man was so taken aback by her declaration of faith that the minor incident, though it did not escape him, was smothered in a tumult of feeling.

He could not trust himself to speak. He rose hastily and seized the ax to deliver a murderous assault upon a sago palm that stood close at hand.

Iris was the first to recover a degree of self possession. For a moment she had bared her soul. With reaction came a sensitive shrinking. Her delicate nature disapproved these sentimental displays. She wanted to box her own ears.

With innate tact she took a keen interest in the falling of the tree.

"What do you want it for?" she inquired when the sturdy trunk creaked and fell.

Jenks felt better now.

"This is a change of diet," he explained. "No; we don't boil the leaves or nibble the bark. When I split this palm open you will find that the interior is full of pith. I will cut it out for you, and then it will be your task to knead it with water after well washing it, pick out all the fiber, and finally permit the water to evaporate. In a couple of days the residuum will become a white powder, which, when boiled, is sago."

"Good gracious!" said Iris.

"The story sounds unconvincing, but I believe I am correct. It is worth a trial."

"I should have imagined that sago grew on a stalk like rice or wheat."

"Or Topsy?"

She laughed. A difficult situation had passed without undue effort. Unhappily the man reopened it. While using a crowbar as a wedge he endeavored to put matters on a straightforward footing.

"A little while ago," he said, "you seemed to imply that I had assumed the name of Jenks."

But Miss Deane's confidential mood had gone. "Nothing of the kind," she said coolly. "I think Jenks is an excellent name."

She regretted the words even as they fell from her lips. The sailor gave a mighty wrench with the bar, splitting the log to its clustering leaves.

"You are right," he said. "It is distinctive, brief, dogmatic. I cling to it passionately."

Soon afterward, leaving Iris to the manufacture of sago, he went to the leeward side of the island, a search for turtles being his ostensible object.

When the trees hid him he quickened his pace and turned to the left in order to explore the cavity marked on the tin with a skull and crossbones.

To his surprise he hit upon the remains of a roadway—that is, a line through the wood where there were no well grown trees, where the ground bore traces of humanity in the shape of a wrinkled and muddled pair of Chinese boots, a wooden sandal, even the decayed remains of a palik, or litter.

At last he reached the edge of the pit, and the sight that met his eyes held him spellbound.

The labor of many hands had torn a chasm, a quarry, out of the side of the hill. Roughly circular in shape, it had a diameter of perhaps a hundred feet, and at its deepest part, toward the cliff, it ran to a depth of forty feet.

On the lower side, where the sailor stood, it descended rapidly for some fifteen feet.

Grasses, shrubs, plants of every variety, grew in profusion down the steep slopes wherever seeds could find precarious nurture until a point was reached about ten or eleven feet from the bottom. There all vegetation ceased, as if forbidden to cross a magic circle.

Below this belt the place was a charnel house. The bones of men and animals mingled in weird confusion. Most were mere skeletons. A few bodies—nine the sailor counted—yet preserved some resemblance of humanity. These latter were scattered among the older relics. They wore the clothes of Dyaks. Characteristic hats and weapons denoted their nationality. The others, the first harvest of this modern Golgotha, might have been Chinese coolies. When the sailor's fascinated vision could register details he distinguished yokes, baskets, odd looking spades and picks strewn amid the bones. The animals were all of one type—small, lanky, with long pointed skulls. At last he spied a withered hoof. They were pigs.

Over all lay a thick coating of fine sand, deposited from the eddying winds that could never reach the silent depths. The place was grewsome, horribly depressing. Jenks broke out into a clammy perspiration. He seemed to be looking at the secrets of the grave.

At last his superior intelligence asserted itself. His brain became clearer, recovered its power of analysis. He began to criticize, reflect, and was in the theory he evolved:

Some one, long ago, had discovered valuable minerals in the volcanic rock. Mining operations were in full blast when the extinct volcano took his re-

venge upon the human ants gnawing at its vitals and smothered them by a deadly outpouring of carbonic acid gas, the bottled up poison of the ages. A horde of pigs, running wild over the island—placed there no doubt by Chinese fishers—had met the same fate while intent on dreadful orgy.

Then there came a European who knew how the subterranean gas, being heavier than the surrounding air, settled like water in that terrible hollow. He, too, had striven to wrest the treasure from the stone by driving a tunnel into the cliff. He had partly succeeded and had gone away, perhaps to obtain help, after crudely registering his knowledge on the lid of a tin canister. This, again, probably fell into the hands of another man, who, curious but unconvinced, caused himself to be set ashore on this desolate spot with a few inadequate stores. Possibly he had arranged to be taken off within a fixed time.

But a sampan laden with Dyak pirates came first, and the intrepid explorer's bones rested near the well, while his head had gone to decorate the hut of some fierce village chief. The murderers, after burying their own dead—for the white man fought hard, witness the empty cartridges—searched the island. Some of them, ignorantly inquisitive, descended into the hollow. They remained there. The others, superstitious barbarians, fled for their lives, embarking so hastily that they took from the cave neither tools nor oil, though they would greatly prize these articles.

Such was the tragic web he spun, a compound of fact and fancy. It explained all perplexities save one. What did "32 divided by 1" mean? Was there yet another fearsome riddle awaiting solution?

And then his thoughts flew to Iris. Happen what might, her bright picture was seldom absent from his brain.

Suppose, egg hunting, she had stumbled across this valley of death! How could he hope to keep it hidden from her? Was not the ghastly knowledge better than the horror of a chance ramble through the wood and the shock of discovery—nay, indeed, the risk of a catastrophe?

He rushed back through the trees until he caught sight of Iris industriously kneading the sago pith in one of those most useful fish covers.

He called to her, led her wondering to the track and pointed out the fatal quarry, but in such wise that she could not look inside it.

"You remember that round hole we saw from the summit rock?" he said.

"Well, it is full of carbonic acid gas, to breathe which means unconsciousness and death. It gives no warning to the inexperienced. It is rather pleasant than otherwise. Promise me you will never come near this place again."

Now, Iris, too, had been thinking deeply. Robert Jenks bulked large in her day dreams. Her nerves were not yet quite normal. There was a catch in her throat as she answered:

"I don't want to die. Of course I will keep away. What a horrid island this is! Yet it might be a paradise."

She bit her lip to suppress her tears; but, being the Eve in this garden, she continued:

"How did you find out? Is there anything nasty—in there?"

"Yes, the remains of animals and other things. I would not have told you were it not imperative."

"Are you keeping other secrets from me?"

"Oh, quite a number."

He managed to conjure up a smile, and the ruse was effective. She applied the words to his past history.

"I hope they will not be revealed so dramatically," she said.

"You never can tell," he answered. They were in prophetic vein that morning. They returned in silence to the cave.

"I wish to go inside with a lamp. May I?" he asked.

"May I come too?" she demanded.

He assented, with an explanation of his design. When the lamp was in order he held it close to the wall and conducted a systematic survey. The geological fault which favored the construction of the tunnel seemed to diverge to the left at the further end. The "face" of the rock exhibited the marks of persistent labor. The stone had been hewn away by main force when the dislocation of strata ceased to be helpful.

His knowledge was limited on the subject, yet Jenks believed that the material here was a hard limestone rather than the external basalt. Searching each inch with the feeble light, he paused once, with an exclamation.

"What is it?" cried Iris.

"I cannot be certain," he said doubtfully. "Would you mind holding the lamp while I use a crowbar?"

In the stone was visible a thin vein, bluish white in color. He managed to break off a fair sized lump containing a well defined specimen of the foreign metal.

They hurried into the open air and examined the fragment with curious eyes. The sailor picked it with his knife, and the substance in the vein came off in laminated layers, small, brittle scales.

"Is it silver?" Iris was almost excited.

"I do not think so. I am no expert, but I have a vague idea. I have seen—"

He wrinkled his brows and pressed away the furrows with his hand, that physical habit of his when perplexed.

"I have it," he cried. "It is antimony!"

Miss Deane pursed her lips in disdain. Antimony! What was antimony?

"So much fuss for nothing," she said. "It is used in alloys and medicines," he explained. "To us it is useless."

He threw the piece of rock contemptuously among the bushes. But, being thorough in all that he undertook, he returned to the cave and again conducted an inspection. The silver hued vein became more strongly marked at the point where it disappeared downward into a collection of rubble and sand. That was all. Did man give their toll, their lives, for this? So it would appear. Be that as it might, he had more pressing work. If the cave still held a secret it must remain there.

He had gone back to her once know-

ing. Shouldering the ax, he walked to the beach. Much debris from the steamer was lying high and dry. It was an easy task for an athletic man to reach the palm tree, yet the sailor hesitated with almost imperceptible quinine.

"A baited rat trap!" he muttered. Then he quickened his pace. With the first active spring from rock to rock his unacknowledged doubts vanished. He might find stores of priceless utility. The reflection inspired him. Jumping and climbing like a cat, in two minutes he was near the tree.

He could now see the true explanation of its growth in a seemingly impossible place. Here the head of the sea bulged upward in a small sand cay, which tilted round the base of a limestone rock so different in color and formation from the coral reef. Nature, whose engineering contrivances can force springs to mountain tops, managed to deliver to this isolated refuge a sufficient supply of water to nourish the palm, and the roots, firmly lodged in deep crevices, were well protected from the waves.

Between the sailor and the tree intervened a small stretch of shallow water. Landward this submerged saddle shelved steeply into the lagoon. Although the water in the cove was twenty fathoms in depth, its crystal clearness was remarkable. The bottom, composed of marvelously white sand and broken coral, rendered other objects conspicuous. It could see plenty of fish, but not a single shark, while on the inner slope of the reef was plainly visible the destroyed fore part of the Sirdar, which had struck beyond the tree, relatively to his present standpoint. He had wondered why no boats were cast ashore. Now he saw the reason. Three of the masts were still fastened to the davits and carried down with the hull.

Seaward the water was not so clear. The waves created patches of foam, and long submarine plants swayed gently in the undercurrent.

To reach Palm Tree rock—antipating its subsequent name—he must cross a space of some thirty feet and wade up to his waist.

He made the passage with ease.

Pitched against the bole of the tree was a long, narrow case, very heavy, iron clamped and marked with letters in black triangles and the broad arrow of the British government.

"Titles, by all the gods!" shouted the sailor.

The Sirdar carried a consignment of arms and ammunition from Hongkong to Singapore. Providence had decreed that a practically inexhaustible store of cartridges should be buried across the lagoon to the island. And here were rifles enough to equip half a company. He would not risk the precious ax in an attempt to open the case. He must go back for a crowbar.

What else was there in this storehouse thrust by Neptune from the ocean bed? A chest of tea, seemingly undamaged; three barrels of flour, utterly ruined; a saloon chair, smashed from its pivot; a battered chronometer. For the rest, fragments of timber intermingled with pulverized coral and broken crockery.

A little farther on the deep water entrance to the lagoon curved between sunken rocks. On one of them rested the Sirdar's huge funnel. The north-west section of the reef was bare. Aimee the wreckage he found a coil of stout rope and a pulley. He instantly conceived the idea of constructing an aerial line to ferry the chest of tea across the channel he had forded.

He threaded the pulley with the rope and climbed the tree, adding a touch of artistic completeness to the ruin of his trousers by the operation. He had fastened the pulley high up the trunk before he realized how much more simple it would be to break open the chest where it lay and transport its contents in small parcels.

He laughed lightly. "I am becoming giddy headed," he said to himself. "Anyhow, now the job is done, I may as well make use of it."

Recalling the rope ends, he cast them across to the reef. In such small ways do men throw invisible dice with death. With those two lines he would within a few fleeting seconds drag himself back from eternity.

Picking up the ax, he carelessly stepped into the water, not knowing that Iris, having welded the ineffectual sago into a flat panicle, had strolled to the beach and was watching him.

The water was hardly above his knees when there came a swirling rush from the seaweed. A long tentacle shot out like a lasso and gripped his right leg. Another coiled around his waist.

"My God!" he gurgled as a horrid sucker closed over his mouth and nose. He was in the grip of a devilfish!

A deadly sensation of nausea almost overpowered him, but the love of life came to his aid and he tore the suffocating feeder from his face. Then the ax whirled, and one of the eight arms of the octopus lost some of its length. Yet a fourth thing itself around his left ankle. A few feet away, out of range of the ax and lifting itself bodily out of the water, was the dread form of the cuttle, apparently all head, with distended gills and monstrous eyes.

The sailor's feet were planted wide apart. With tremulous effort he backed at the monstrous tentacles, but the water hindered him, and he was forced to lean back in superhuman strain to avoid losing his balance. If once this terrible assailant got him down he knew he was lost. The very need to keep his feet prevented him from attempting to deal a mortal blow.

The cuttle was anchored by three of its tentacles. Its remaining arm darted with sinuous activity to again clutch the man's face or neck. With the ax he smote madly at the curling feeder, diverting its aim time and again, but failing to deliver an effective stroke.

With agonized persistence the sailor knew that he was yielding. Were the devilfish a giant of its tribe he could not have held out so long. As it was, the creature could afford to wait, strengthening its grasp, tightening its coils, pulling and pumping at its prey with remorseless certainty.

He was nearly spent. In a paroxysm of despair he resolved to give way and with one mad effort seek to bury the ax in the monster's brain. But ere he could execute this fatal project, for the cuttle would have instantly swept him

into the trailing weeds, five revolver shots rang out in quick succession. Iris had reached the nearest rock.

The third bullet gave the octopus ample to reflect. It squirted forth a torrent of dark colored fluid. Instantly the water became black, opaque. The tentacles, flourishing in air, tormented the surface with impotent fury. That around Jenks' waist grew taut and rigid. The ax flashed with the inspiration of hope. Another arm was severed. The huge distended coil slackened and fell away.

Yet was he anchored immovably. He turned to look at Iris. She never forgot the fleeting expression of his face. So might Lazarus have looked from the tomb.

"The rope!" she screamed, dropping the revolver and seizing the loose ends lying at her feet.

She drew them tight and leaned back, pulling with all her strength. The sailor flung the ax to the rocks and grasped the two ropes. He raised himself and plunged wildly. He was free. With two convulsive strides he was at the girl's side.

He stumbled to a boulder and dropped in complete collapse. After a time he felt Iris' hand placed timidly on his shoulder. He raised his head and saw her eyes shining.

"Thank you," he said. "We are quits now."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Coffee Calculation.

A variation of the old blacksmith calculation by which the progressive doubling of snags beginning with a cent for the first nail brings the price of shoeing a horse up to a stupendous sum is used by an Arch street grocer to advertise his coffee with striking effect. The grocer displays a sign reading: "If one grain of our coffee was placed on the first square of a checker-board, two on the second, four on the third, and so on, doubling throughout the whole sixty-four squares, the total number arrived at would be 18,446,744,073,551,615 coffee beans, or 7,990,915,394,581,601 pounds of coffee. This would represent 331,704,808,107 car loads, and a freight train to carry it would be 3,957,841,400 miles in length. It would reach around the earth 158,313 times and would extend 42 times the distance between the earth and the sun. The quantity would make 13,374,337,862,902,130 gallons of coffee and would cost at 28 cents a pound \$872,407,300,806,397.20. If each person in the country drank three cups daily it would take the entire population of the United States 2,442,501 years to consume it!"—Philadelphia Record.

Friendly Murder.

When Commodore Billings and Mr. Main were on the river Kahuna they had for attendant a young man from Kanoga, an island between Kamchatka and North America. One day Mr. Main asked him, "What will the savages do to me if I fall into their power?"

"Sir," said the youth, "you will never fall into their power if I remain with you. I always carry a sharp knife, and if I see you pursued and unable to escape I will plunge my knife into your heart; then the savages can do nothing to you."

This recalls the words of the French knight reported by Jovareille. "Swear to me," said Queen Margaret, "that if the Saracens become masters of Damietta you will cut off my head before they can take me."

"Willingly," returned the knight. "I had already thought of doing so if the contingency arrived."

Peccadilloes of Lichen.

The lichen is remarkable for the great age to which it lives, there being good grounds for believing that they endure as long as a hundred years. Their growth is exceedingly slow, almost beyond belief, indicating that only a little nourishment is necessary to keep them alive. In a dry time they have the power to suspend growth altogether, renewing it again at the fall of rain. This peculiarity alone is enough to make the lichen a vegetable wonder, as it is a property possessed by no other species of plant. Another interesting fact about lichens is that they grow only where the air is free from dust and smoke. They may be said to be a sure indication of the purity of the air, as they are never found growing in cities and towns, where the atmosphere is impregnated with dust, soot, smoke and other impurities.

A Bird's Weapon.

Birds while still in the egg have a sharp, horny spike attached to the upper part of the beak, by means of which they are assisted in breaking out of the shell. This prominence becomes opposed to the shell at various points in a line extending all around the egg at about one-third of the egg's length from the large end. It makes a series of little holes, thus weakening the shell, and when the chick arrives at a certain stage of strength and development it has no difficulty in breaking out. In the common fowl this little weapon drops off a day or two after it is hatched, but on the pigeon and birds that are fed by their parents it sometimes remains for two weeks.

Singers of Greece.

The Athenians were considered the most skillful singers of Greece. These weapons were used not only to throw stones, but balls of lead, and in some localities, especially in the plain of Marathon, many of these metal projectiles have been found. The relics are interesting from the inscriptions and devices cut upon them, which consist of the names of persons and appropriate epithets, the legend in many cases meaning when fully translated "Look out!"

When a Horse Is Down.

When a witness in an English court the other day remarked that it was necessary to sit on a horse's head when he was down to keep him quiet the judge replied: "Nothing of the kind. People don't seem to understand that the only thing necessary is to get hold of his ear and keep his nose up in the air. I have seen a lady keep a horse quiet in that way without soiling her gloves."

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IN P. HANBORN, Editor and Manager.

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Saturday, April 15, 1905.

The German imperial loan was over-subscribed fifteen times, by bidders in foreign countries, including the United States, Great Britain and Russia.

The Jefferson Day banquet of the Democracy could find little to encourage them. The outlook was not bright; the best that the members of that party can do is to ally themselves with the Republicans.

It is said that the assassination of General Duke Sargis was planned by prominent persons in the palace and that the government does not intend to place the actual assassin on trial for fear there would be a public revelation of the whole plot.

The prudential committee of the American board accepts the subcommittee's report that Rockefeller's \$100,000 be retained. Of course it will be retained, no one expected that it would be otherwise, not even the ministers who protested so loudly.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$150,000 to the city of Springfield, Mass., for the erection of a new library building. The Springfield library, which is the sixth largest free library in the country, has 140,000 volumes. Newport seems to be about the only city in the country that has not had a library donation from Carnegie.

The trunks seized by the federal authorities in Chicago, who are investigating the beef combine, contained, it is said, the secret transactions of the Aetna Trading Co., a corporation through which the alleged secret business of the packers was transacted, and as a result some new witnesses may be called.

There are many distinct signs of spring in the air. The grass is very green and the small boys and girls are making a little money by digging and selling the succulent dandelion. The warm rain of the last few days was just what was needed to start the vegetation and now its effects are to be seen in the swelling buds of trees and shrubs. A few days of warm sunshine now would advance everything very rapidly.

The judiciary bill was before the House yesterday. The committee that has had this bill in charge has made many changes in it and they hope that it will be now acceptable to the people. They have amended the probate court feature in many ways; one is changing the fees so that the clerks will get increased compensation. In the superior court the clerks are to be elected by the General Assembly the same as has always been the practice.

The action by the United States government against the Beef Trust does not seem to have been provocative of very good results. Beef has been increased twenty cents a pound at wholesale which means an increase to the consumer of four or five cents. It is alleged by the retail dealers that there is absolutely no reason for the raise at the present as there are plenty of cattle in the West. It seems as if the Trust might be showing what they can do in spite of Presidential action.

President Castro says that there is no ground for intervention on the part of this country in the Bermudez case now pending in the Venezuelan supreme court. The Venezuelan government has adopted the defiant attitude towards the United States and assumes the position that its internal affairs should not be made a subject of international dispute. The case will not be withdrawn from the local court, says the Venezuelan minister, "even if the United States army and navy interfere." In other words President Castro thinks he is a bigger man than President Roosevelt.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly has got down to work this week. It has passed the bill appropriating \$1,300 for repairs to the State House in Newport. It has made the usual appropriation to the various agricultural and horticultural societies. It has passed the act putting a tax of one per centum on the earnings of steam roads. On Tuesday Mr. Harnard of Newport reported favorably the act incorporating the Mina Lornetta Home for the Aged in Newport which was passed last. The act allowing the town of New Shoreham to issue bonds to pay its floating debt was passed. Several appropriations for the State Agricultural College were passed. The act allowing the New Haven road to buy by condemnation the stock of the authority holders in bonds that they control was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 17 to 15. An appropriation of \$48,000 was made for the State Sanatorium.

An act was passed submitting to the people at the November election a proposition to issue bonds for the completion of the State roads and the new Providence Armory. An appropriation of \$34,000 was made for running the State House in Providence to Dec. 31, 1905. Elmer E. Grinnell of Tiverton was given permission to erect a wharf in Buzzards river. The House appropriated \$25,000 for use of good roads commission. The Point Judith Railway Company was incorporated. William H. Shea of Newport was restored to the rights of citizenship. The judiciary act was reported and made the special order for yesterday.

Jim at It.

The Russian-Japanese War goes on. The sixty-second week of the conflict has come to a close. For some weeks past but little has been heard of the two armies in the field. The attention has been turned to the sea and the two great fleets under Admirals Rojstvensky and Togo. A great sea fight has been momentarily expected but it does not come off. As to the land movements since the retreating Russians and pursuing Japanese moved north of the Pass both armies have practically kept all their doings to themselves. The weather may have been against the production of news.

It is believed in St. Petersburg that General Linievitch really intends to make a stand somewhere in the neighborhood of Kirin. It is thought that he has about 300,000 men with him. If these figures are approximately correct, and if the food question can be solved fairly well, there are some reasons for regarding this conjecture as fairly reasonable. General Linievitch is a fighter, and naturally he will wish to show his capacity as a commander-in-chief. The probabilities are that he has little hope of receiving fresh men to any marked extent, and he is doubtless aware that a withdrawal to Hulin outside of the disorganizing effect on his own men, would merely bring him to the main Siberian railway, running west and east, and therefore far less defensible from southern attack than the north and south line along which the Russians have been fighting.

It is estimated that the Japanese have 450,000 men north of the Pass. If, therefore, General Linievitch makes a stand south of the Sangari, it would be for the purpose of putting up one glorious fight with no retreat as a sequel to it, rather than with the hope of winning a victory. As things are with the Russian army, and also as things are in Russia, where the Czar is practically a prisoner, it makes little difference to the net result whether General Linievitch loses his men in battle or on the road while attempting to lead them homeward. Another battle, however, might make some difference with his own reputation.

The total Russian losses in the battle of Mukden, killed, wounded and prisoners, are reported from Hulin as 107,000. Whether or not these figures cover the Russian losses of the Pass is not stated. The Japanese estimate their losses at Mukden at 57,000.

\$30,000 a Year.

Possibly it is worth \$30,000 a year to this country to hire four men to become consultants on the Panama canal commission, says an Exchange, so that the law which says there must be seven members shall be complied with. The four men who are to receive \$7,500 a year each for stopping gaps in the law are not over paid in consideration of the fact that they are practically announced to be useless. In this day and generation a man ought to be paid liberally for assuming so uncomplimentary a role. Whether the three-headed commission that is left after the four dummies are counted out will work any more harmoniously and efficiently than that which has just been displaced had better not be decided until it has had a chance to show its ability. Not so many months ago there was a period of abounding exultation over the splendid choice that had been made of the seven best men in the country to carry on this immense enterprise. Yet, as the President says in his order appointing the new commission, the practical result of operations so far has not been satisfactory.

It is the general impression throughout the country that practically nothing has been done so far, except to look over the ground somewhat and to make a few rather questionable contracts. At any rate, no dirt has commenced to fly yet, as was joyously promised when the old commission went into existence. As to that, we suspect that the impatient ones will still have an opportunity to exercise their faculty of waiting. The work certainly cannot be done without a well considered plan, and the making of a plan takes time. The new commission has a stupendous task before it, and the time for complimenting it is clearly when it demonstrates its capability for the task. So much, at least, has been learned by the experience with the old commission.

The venerable Russell Sage is closing up his business, and will retire permanently from Wall street.

The Good Old Summer Time.

When and where to go for a vacation is a question which perplexes us all. There are beautiful places in every section of the country, but to reach them at a moderate rate and within a reasonable time is a great barrier.

New Jersey has bounded to the front as a summer resort and well she might since her shore is within reach of all. Her attractions are too numerous to mention, and the accommodations provided for the tourist being unequalled anywhere in the land. The beach resorts of New Jersey are Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Point Pleasant, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May, and Beach Haven. Each is unique in environment and caters to the best class of summer travelers. Every convenience is at hand for genuine enjoyment, and each can be reached by rail or boat, the lines are both operated by the New Jersey Central and C. M. Burt, Co. P. A., 143 Liberty St., New York, has issued an illustrated brochure detailing the beauties and advantages of the above resorts and a hundred others. This book will be sent to any address upon receipt of six cents in stamps, and one looking for a vacation region would do well to send for it.

Soil and Feeding Stuffs.

In recognition of the importance to New England agriculture of problems relating to soils and of the great amount of excellent work already done in this line at the Rhode Island Experiment Station, the Department of Agriculture has consented to an arrangement with that institution, whereby the Bureau of Soils is to send three experts to the station to carry on investigations in soil fertility problems. This work is to be done under the direction of Doctor Whitney, chief of the Bureau. In addition, the Agricultural Department will furnish two trained men to work under Director Wheeler to study the agricultural value of common salt and other sodium compounds. A quantity of apparatus for carrying on this work is also furnished by the Department at Washington.

The station has just completed the analysis of a large number of feeding stuffs collected in different parts of the State and several cases of flagrant adulteration have been met with. The station has taken vigorous measures with manufacturers and dealers of these spurious feeding stuffs to prevent recurrence of their sale. A bulletin covering all of this work will be issued in the near future. A bulletin is in press on the subject of the peculiarity of certain plants as shown by the influence of sodium salts upon their growth. A second bulletin on the same subject and on the other effects of sodium and potassium salts is being prepared.

Mr. James Keillogg, first assistant in chemistry, has been transferred to the new Department work and a Mr. Westwick of the Michigan Agricultural College is coming to take up the work in fertilizer and feeding-stuff analysis.

April 10, 1905.

Weather Bulletin.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1905.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross the continent. April 18 to 22, warm wave 17 to 21, cool wave 20 to 24. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 22, cross west of Rockies by close of 23, great central valleys 24 to 26, eastern states 27. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 22, great central valleys 24 eastern states 25. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 25, great central valleys 27, eastern states 29.

This disturbance will bring a wave of very high temperatures that will affect the whole continent, but it will be of short duration.

While the storm centre is approaching from the northwest the dry winds will evaporate a great amount of moisture, causing serious droughts in places, particularly in the southern states where rainfall for April will, at that time, be deficient. The storm centre, which I have calculated will reach meridian 90 not far from April 25, is expected to cause great downpours of rain, sometimes called "cloud-bursts", which occur when the storm forces are favorable to tornadoes; hail is also probable at that time and quite cool weather will precede and follow that storm centre.

This disturbance will come in the middle of a great storm period covering April 16 to close of the month, advance features of which were seen in the Minnesota tornado about beginning of April. The storm forces will be so great during the remainder of April that more definite details cannot be given. These forces seem to reach their greatest intensity within 24 hours of April 20, 22, 25, 30 and May 3, and I am of opinion that great storms will occur near these dates.

One great storm or a severe earthquake in the Rocky range, would probably lessen the force of all the other storms to end of the month but it will be prudent to keep in mind that the dangerous storms are probable near the dates given.

A Summer Outing.

Asbury Park and Ocean Grove are by far the most popular outing places on the coast. There is no objectionable feature to detract from their attractiveness and the abundance of genuine enjoyment which is to be found there is limited only by the tourists' ability to find it.

There are exceptional bathing facilities, broad walks at the ocean edge, picturesque drives in every direction. A social atmosphere, wholesome and enjoyable, and entertainment of the like of which no other shore resort provides. The municipality provides daily concerts and at the mammoth casino there is a series of entertainment by the best talent in the land. The National Educational Association has chosen Asbury Park and Ocean Grove as the meeting place for 1905, and from appearances it will be the most interesting convention ever held by the Association. The New Jersey Central is the popular line between New York and Asbury Park having both an all rail and boat line to the resort. If you are interested in the seaside cities drop a postal to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City, for Educational Folder No. 1, its free for the asking.

Col. C. L. F. Robinson will spend the summer abroad, visiting different parts of the continent.

D. A. R. Convention, Washington.

For the convention of the Daughters of American Revolution in Washington April 17th to 22nd the Royal Blue Line, (Baltimore & Ohio R. R.) will have an all expense personally conducted tour, leaving New York Saturday, April 15th. \$18.00 covers every expense from time of departure until after breakfast of Thursday, April 20th, with longer stop in Washington or en route if desired; choice of hotels in Washington. To the \$18.00 should be added the local rates from starting point. This will give a more reasonable rate than the certificate plan, and you avoid the incidental annoyances of ticketing and signing certificate on return. Other dates from New York April 26th, May 15th.

Drop a postal for details to Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 300 Washington Street, Boston.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1905.		STANDARD TIME.	
Day	Month	High water	Low water
15 Sat	5 29 16	20 12	3 12 1 10
16 Sun	5 29 16	20 12	3 12 1 10
17 Mon	5 29 16	20 12	3 12 1 10
18 Tues	5 29 16	20 12	3 12 1 10
19 Wed	5 29 16	20 12	3 12 1 10
20 Thurs	5 29 16	20 12	3 12 1 10
21 Fri	5 29 16	20 12	3 12 1 10

New Moon, 14th day, 6h. 25m. evening.
Full Moon, 19th day, 8h. 30m. morning.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 6h. 45m. evening.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25c.

Washington Matters.

Great Discussion over Presidential Candidacy—Members of the Cabinet and Prominent Senators Have Been Mentioned—Notes.

(From Our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1905. The presidential candidacy to be settled in the Republican national convention three years from the coming summer is being discussed in Washington to a surprising extent, a result, perhaps, of the absence of other topics of more absorbing interest, but also promoted by the lucid presidential boom which have already made their appearance. Among the men who have avowed their aspirations, privately or publicly, are Vice-President Fairbanks, Senator Foraker, Secretary Shaw and, —the latest of the aspirants although not avowed—Postmaster General Cortelyou. Two other names are mentioned in this connection, those of Elihu Root, former Secretary of War, and William H. Taft, present Secretary of War. Of the field, Vice-President Fairbanks is regarded by the public as the most likely candidate and there is no doubt that he is playing the game of politics with a master hand. On the other hand, there are many shrewd politicians who say that Mr. Fairbanks' boom is premature and that, like most premature things, it is likely to get tripped by frosts. A facile speaker and a stave conversationalist, the Vice-President makes many friends but few of the "thick and thin" variety, for the reason that he possesses too little magnetism to draw men to him in that way. His enemies tell ugly stories of Wall Street domination and an unholy alliance with J. P. Morgan and E. H. Harriman, successively, based on doubt on the fact that the Vice-President made his fortune as a railroad attorney and probably on little else. But aspiring candidates can, unfortunately, never escape unwarranted insinuations from those opposed to them.

Secretary Shaw is a good speaker, a "good fellow" and would doubtless have the confidence of the business men of the country. On the other hand, he is a man of little culture and of far narrower calibre, than for instance, President Roosevelt, while his recent decision granting the willer a drawback on imported Canadian wheat when mixed with domestic wheat and exported as flour has lowered the price of wheat by several cents and is claimed by westerners to have ruined the Secretary's voice getting ability among the wheat raisers of the great west. Senator Foraker promises to be a strong candidate. He has served his State creditably as Governor and in the Senate for eight years and has a host of friends. Judging by the predictions of those who ought to know, he is a candidate who will play an important part in the next Republican convention. Postmaster General Cortelyou's boom is too new to be accurately gauged as yet. It is based, of course, on his very successful conduct of the last national campaign and the fact that he has been the right hand of three Presidents and knows the business. His boom is automatic; he is not urging it. Had Secretary Root accepted the nomination for Governor of New York he would doubtless have been the Republican presidential candidate to succeed President Roosevelt. He would have carried his State last fall by a large majority as did the President. He is a man of exceptional ability and fine character, and he enjoys the confidence of the Republican leaders, including President Roosevelt, one of whose closest friends and most loyal supporters he is. All this was pointed out to Mr. Root when he was urged to accept the gubernatorial nomination but he insisted that he had no political ambitions and that he owed it to himself and his family to apply himself to the accumulation of a fortune. He went about this by accepting a \$100,000 retaining fee as counsel of the Northern Securities Company and it is believed this fact would injure his prospects, even if he were willing to enter the race, which is by no means certain. It can be stated on the highest authority that Secretary Taft does not wish the nomination. He has one ambition in life and that is to become Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and if that position becomes vacant during President Roosevelt's term, Mr. Taft will achieve his ambition.

Jamestown.

The adjourned town meeting for financial matters was held at the town hall on Saturday and was very quiet.

The annual reports of the various town officers were read and received, as was the report of the treasurer of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company.

Resolutions were passed as follows: To take Bay View Drive as a public highway; to take Melrose avenue as a public highway; to appropriate \$400 for repairs to Beaverford road; fixing time of council meetings if it occurred on a holiday; instructing the town's representatives in the General Assembly to oppose the court and practice act; appropriating \$100 for band concerts during the summer; appropriating \$175 for a new piano for the schools; appropriating \$200 for the use of the Jamestown Improvement Society; to take Lawn avenue as a public highway; to take Columbia avenue as a public highway; for repairs to Walcott avenue \$1500 was appropriated.

The tax ordinance was passed as follows: Resolved that a rate of 90 cents on each \$100 of the taxable property of the town be assessed on or before the eleventh day of June, 1905, and paid into the town treasury on or before the last day of November.

Also that the poll tax be assessed on or before July 10, and paid into the treasury on or before January 1, 1906. Appropriations were made as follows: State tax, \$1,661.12; town water, \$2,300; interest, \$3,200; sinking fund, \$1,500; highways, \$1,500; schools, \$2,900; Improvement Society, \$200; fire department, \$200.

The town council was authorized to instruct the town treasurer to hire money for current expenses in forestalling the town tax, not to exceed \$12,000.

A resolution was passed instructing the town's representatives to request the General Assembly to pass a law changing the number of tax assessors for this town from 3 to 5.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Healing, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAXO does not cure any case, no matter how long standing, in 10 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. Second application doesn't need it. In stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Parke-Medlin Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HEALTH

is the

Most Important

No one can tell good baking powder from bad merely by the appearance;

The price is some guide, but not an infallible one;

Some cheap brands may raise the dough, yet contain unwholesome ingredients.

There is one safe, sure way, i. e., to follow the recommendations of the

U. S. GOVERNMENT ANALYSTS,
THE HIGHEST AUTHORITIES ON HYGIENE
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD,
THE BEST HOUSEKEEPERS EVERYWHERE—

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"She's not at all vain about her beauty, although she has good cause to be."
"The ideal! How do you know that?"
"She told me so herself."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Country Places on the Island.

A.—A cottage to rent unfurnished, 8 rooms, bathroom, etc., 1/2 an acre of land with fruit, etc., on West Main Road, Middletown. Rent \$25. Call or write for particulars.

B.—Excellent farm for sale in Middletown—very fertile. Residence, barns, all in first class order, \$1,000. Write, principal alone treated with.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent, 182 Bellevue Avenue,
Newport.

Marriages.

In Attleboro, 8th Inst., Miss Lenh E. Power of this city to Mr. Richard E. Wolfer of Providence.

Deaths.

In this city, 7th Inst., at her residence, 7 Cherry street, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Michael Walsh, aged 45 years.

At her residence, in this city, Sunday, April 9, after a long illness, Sarah Chumney Woolsey, daughter of the late John M. Woolsey, of New Haven, Conn.

In this city, 8th Inst., James G. Gray, aged 31 years.

In this city, 9th Inst., Oliver H. P. Rose, aged 71 years.

In this city, April 13, Daisy May, wife of Dudley P. Bucheller, in the 26th year of her age.

In Middletown, 11th Inst., William Spooner, in the 7th year of his age.

In Little Compton, 10th Inst., Deacon Thomas Howard, in his 80th year.

In New Bedford, 10th Inst., Captain Joseph Bell, in his 82d year.

In Fall River, 8th Inst., Emmeline E., widow of George W. Reed, in her 82d year.

C. H. Wrightington,**NOTARY PUBLIC**

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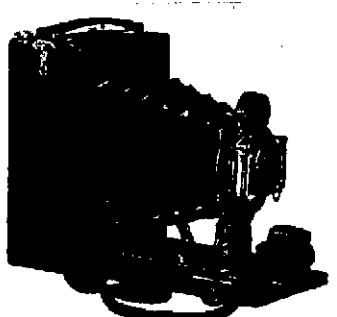
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CARTER'S**LITTLE LIVER PILLS.****CURE****SICK****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****ACHE****HEAD****An Anticipated Pleasure.**

It is surprising to find so great an afflux to the seashore especially to Atlantic City during the spring months, and this Spring the famed resort has been more popular than ever. The delightful weather together with the uncommon surroundings no doubt cause the increased favor with the Spring vacationist and after one short stay at Atlantic City there is a growing desire to prolong one's stay. The great hotels are marvelous in their completeness of detail and the surroundings are those of gaiety and pleasure. The great board walk is ever thronged as the strand of a metropolis and the sources of amusement are unending. Particularly at Easter time is Atlantic City a favorite place and the elite of the nation are gathered there to enjoy the week's end. Fashion, wealth and society prevail and one interested in the doings of the great resort find unalloyed pleasure. The New Jersey Central operates the short line to Atlantic City, the time occupied in the journey being three hours. Trains leaving New York at 9.40 a. m., and 3.40 p. m. reach Atlantic City at reasonable hours and the Buffet Parlor Car service operated by this line is superb. If you are in search of a good time Easter go to Atlantic City.

**No. 3 Folding****Film Premo****For superior work.****Each instrument is fitted with a****Planatograph Lens, and****Bausch & Lomb****Automatic Shutter,****Loads in daylight with the Premo****Film Pack. Beautifully finished.****Rack and pinion rising front; also****rack and pinion focusing.****THE PRICE:**

No. 3 Folding Film Premo, 9" x 4" \$18.50
Do., for pictures 3" x 4" 20.00
Do., for pictures 1 1/2" x 3 1/2" 20.00

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ROCHESTER OPTICAL CO.,**ROCHESTER, N. Y.****Notice!****Men's High-Cut****BALMORALS****Marked Down to \$3.75****Former Price \$5.****GREAT BARGAINS AT****The T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.'S.**

NO BATTLE AS YET

But Naval Contest Is Expected to Occur by Sunday

RUSSIANS SEEKING FIGHT

Entire Absence of All Concealment of Course Indicates Rojstvensky's Plans -- Japan Will Require Big Fleet to Block Vladivostok

London, April 14.—As suggested would be the case, it turns out that there has been no naval battle between the Russian and Japanese fleets. According to British cruisers and merchant steamers arriving at Singapore, Rojstvensky is continuing on his course with his entire fleet, steering north northeast toward Formosa.

His present position indicates that he has no intention of touching at Saigon, French Indo-China, though he may send his empty colliers there for safety. At the rate of speed the Russians have been sailing their fleet should now be in about the latitude of Manila, about 400 miles west of that city, and only about 650 miles south of Formosa, the probable scene of the first battle. This collision seems likely to occur Saturday, Sunday or Monday, according to the amount of maneuvering which takes place.

The direct course that Rojstvensky is taking and the entire absence of all attempt at concealment indicates that the Russian commander is seeking, not avoiding, battle. Togo, with his scouts thrown out far in advance, undoubtedly is covering the Formosa channel between the island of Formosa and the mainland of China and Bashi and Ballintang channels, between the southern end of Formosa and the island of Luzon or the Philippine archipelago.

Formosa strait is less than 100 miles wide; Bashi channel less than 75, and Ballintang under 200 miles wide. All of these channels are crowded with islands, and the spaces left for Rojstvensky to force a passage through either to the north or east are limited. Should Rojstvensky, eluding the Japanese, gain the waters of the Pacific, he probably would try to reach Vladivostok by way of La Perouse strait, a narrow waterway between the northernmost Japanese island and Sakhalin. From Singapore to Vladivostok in a straight line is 3500 miles, but the course the Russians would have to follow would greatly increase the distance.

Strategically as well as tactically the Japanese have the advantage. Just how far Togo will have to weaken his fleet to provide against an attack in his rear by the Vladivostok squadron cannot be known until the fighting strength of this Russian aggregation is given. Report has given the Russians four cruisers, 12 torpedo craft and eight submarines. Two of these cruisers are armored and of high speed. To prevent this fleet from leaving Vladivostok Japan must blockade the port with vessels of at least equal capacity.

The Paris Mail's story to the effect that Russia has 70,000 tons of coal at Saigon and 50,000 tons at Shanghai should be taken with a very large dose of salt. One hundred and twenty thousand tons of coal is quite a pile and in excess of the capacity of Rojstvensky's ships to handle. It would have taken a great many steamers to have carried this supply east and it would have attracted attention before this.

Man Was Wrongfully Hanged
Memphis, Tenn., April 12.—A Commercial Appeal special from Springfield, Ark., says it is reported there that Marquis Meadum has made a death-bed confession to the murder several years ago of Dr. C. C. Chantless at Center Ridge, for which Alexander Buckley was hanged at Merriam.

Resignations and Exclusions
Philadelphia, April 13.—Following newspaper charges of fraudulent transactions by certain members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia, four members of the board of governors resigned, two members were expelled, another resigned and one was suspended.

Burglars Caused Farmer's Death
Waterbury, Conn., April 12.—Thomas Lockwood, an aged farmer, who was brutally assaulted by burglars at his home on the Park road on the afternoon of Feb. 28, died last night. Lockwood has been lingering between life and death since the time of the assault.

Quarantined on Suspicion
Portland, Me., April 11.—United States lighthouse steamer *Elia* is quarantined and the crew have been vaccinated because of a suspected case of smallpox. Quartermaster Huntley is at the marine hospital, where it is believed he has the disease.

Convicted of Manslaughter
New Haven, April 13.—After three hours' deliberation, a jury in the superior court found a verdict of guilty against Robert H. Goldsboro, charged with manslaughter in shooting and killing Albert W. Leneyak at Wallingford. Sentence was deferred.

Taft Drops Venezuelan Case
Washington, April 14.—The Venezuelan case is a closed incident so far as Secretary Taft, who has charge of foreign relations during the absence of Secretary Hay, is concerned, unless President Roosevelt decides to take it up while he is away on his vacation. This is not thought probable.

Suicide Unaccounted For
Boston, April 12.—Clarence M. Merriam, aged 38, an investment broker, having offices in this city and residing at Newton, committed suicide by shooting at Clark's hotel. No cause for the suicide is suggested. Merriam is said to have had excellent health and enjoyed business prosperity.

IMPEDED JUSTICE

Charge Upon Which Meat Packers' Employees Are Held

INDICTED BY GRAND JURY

Four Men Said to Have Arranged For Departure of Clerk Wanted as Witness and Assisted Him in Leaving Jurisdiction of the Court

Chicago, April 14.—Four men, three of whom are employees of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, meat packers, and one an attorney for that corporation, were named in an indictment returned by a federal grand jury which is investigating the alleged beef trust.

It is charged that the four men obstructed and impeded Deputy Marshal Bach in efforts to serve a subpoena on Edwin B. Fish, a clerk employed by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger. Fish recently returned from Canada.

The men indicted are: Joseph Weisenbach, attorney for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger; B. S. Cusey, traffic manager for the company; G. D. Hopkins, auditor for the company; L. S. Joseph, employed in the provision department of that concern.

The indictment alleges that a subpoena was issued for Fish on March 3; that this subpoena was given to Bach for service; that the four men had arranged for the departure of Fish from the United States to Canada, and assisted him in leaving the jurisdiction of the court.

Attorney Weisenbach, who was for several years an assistant to Governor Deenen, when the latter was state attorney, declares that it was at his instance that Fish returned from Canada and agreed to go before the grand jury. This is not denied by the government officers. Weisenbach also declares that he has never seen or spoken to Hopkins; has never spoken to Cusey concerning Fish, and asserts that Joseph was never in any manner interested in the affair.

The four men were taken into custody shortly after the return of the indictments and released in bonds of \$1000 in each case.

The indictments are said to have been the result of the combined efforts of a number of secret service men. Fish was followed to Windsor, Canada, by secret service men, and induced to return to Chicago. He was on the witness stand two days, and it is said revealed information concerning an attempt to influence his testimony. He was before the inquisitorial body for almost an hour yesterday. Fish was held under \$10,000 bonds to insure his appearance as a witness.

The indictments returned yesterday, it is said, are similar to the one returned some time ago against T. J. Connors, general superintendent for Armour & Co.

Charles Starck, national bank examiner of Cleveland, has arrived here in response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Pugin. Mr. Starck will take up an examination of the books found in six trunks taken from safety deposit vaults here.

Beef Prices Go Up

Chicago, April 14.—Prices of beef have advanced in every important market of the United States. The consumer is paying the advance price which to him represents several cents a pound over what he paid up to 10 days ago. Leading packers state that no beef has been supplied to the retail markets of the country during the last month and a half except with a loss. This, it is declared, has been partially due to the fact that the breeders of stock and the handlers of range cattle have been holding back on supply until the grass on the range becomes nourishing.

Dunne Takes Oath of Office

Chicago, April 11.—Edward P. Dunne was installed mayor of Chicago last night in a most simple manner. Carter H. Harrison, the retiring mayor, entered the council chamber and presented Dunne to the members of the council. The mayor-elect then took the oath of office and expressed the hope that he would be able to fill the executive chair as capably as had Mayor Harrison.

Pensions Legally Granted

Washington, April 13.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner has discovered that in addition to granting pensions under the "old age" order to members of a Pennsylvania militia regiment, the pension bureau has allowed about 100 claims on applications made prior to April 13, 1904, the date on which the order went into effect. The commission will require that they be refunded.

Remarkable Case of Fasting

Nantasket, Mass., April 10.—After fasting 33 days, Mrs. Eliza J. Pickering died at her home here, aged 83. The attending physician gave the cause of death as old age. He said, so far as he could learn, she had no disease that would account for her fasting. His repeated efforts to induce his patient to take nourishment of any kind were unavailing.

Bad Year For Railroads

Providence, April 13.—The annual report of State Railroad Commissioner Freeman says that the railroads have suffered from the general depression of the past year and that there has been a decrease of passenger traffic and in tons of merchandise carried by all but one railroad of the state.

Exposé Bond-Hay Treaty to Pass

St. Johns, April 14.—Premier Bond, in the colonial legislature last night, added to the bill excluding American fishermen from colonial waters the new clause providing for the suspension of the operation of the measure at the discretion of the government. He declared he had reason to believe that the United States senate will soon act upon the Bond-Hay treaty.

HAS STOLEN \$90,000

Charge Against a Seventy-Year-Old Lawyer of Boston

Boston, April 14.—In the Suffolk criminal supreme court Assistant District Attorney Sughrue declared that Charles M. Reed, one of the oldest lawyers in this city, was guilty of embezzlements aggregating at least \$90,000. Reed, who is 70 years of age, is charged with the embezzlement of \$7800 from the Cushing estate.

In opposition to a plea for clemency toward the prisoner, Sughrue said:

"For 25 years this man (Reed) has been a thief. In 1850 he was appointed trustee of the Sampson Reed estate, from which he stole \$45,000. A short time later he was appointed to the estate of John W. Wilkins, from which he stole \$45,000. In fact, from the beginning until now this man has stolen over \$90,000 of other people's money. On previous occasions he was allowed to go with the promise that he would never again handle estates. Yet, in spite of this, he has stolen \$7800 from the Cushing estate. I do not agree with counsel for the defense that clemency should be shown."

Stephen Tyng, counsel for the defendant, said he was surprised at the revelations of the prosecution and asked that sentence be postponed until a later date. His request was granted by the court and Reed was returned to jail pending final action in his case.

Decision on Brockton Disaster

Brockton, Mass., April 14.—The R. B. Grover company and its agents were declared to be blameless for the explosion which destroyed its shoe factory here on March 20 and caused the death of 37 persons, by the finding of Judge Bixby, who held an inquest on the remains of Richard Spriggins, one of the victims. The judge finds that Spriggins' death was due to burns from the fire which followed the explosion of the boiler. The explosion was held to be due to a defect which could not have been discovered.

Two Killed by Automobiles

Boston, April 14.—Nelson Turner, 14 years old, died last night from injuries received when he was struck by an automobile earlier in the evening, and James P. Flynn, aged 60, is dead as the result of a similar accident last night. Young Turner was run down by a touring car operated by Arthur Nielson. Nielson was arrested and held on a charge of manslaughter. A runabout car struck Flynn. The operator drove away after the accident and has not been apprehended.

Body Found in Pond

Waltham, Mass., April 14.—The body of Mrs. Louise H. Johnson, wife of former Mayor Johnson, was found in Plimp's pond, near her residence, and the medical examiner pronounced death due to suicide by drowning. Mrs. Johnson had been subject to frequent attacks of illness, and this fact, added to the shock which she received upon the violent death of her son about a year ago, is believed to have unbalanced her mind. She was 70 years old.

Hub's New Police Commissioner

Boston, April 13.—Charles H. Cole, Jr., was formally named by Governor Douglas to be police commissioner for Boston, vice Charles P. Curtis, term expired, and to be chairman of the board, in place of W. H. H. Emonds. Cole is now inspector general of rifle practice upon the governor's military staff. His appointment will probably not be very pleasing to the Boston Democratic "machine," but they are powerless to do anything.

Patt Shows Improvement

Washington, Conn., April 14.—When asked last night concerning the condition of Senator Platt, Dr. Ford, his attending physician, said: "The senator is doing finely and is making progress every hour. The fluid in the chest is the only complication and my idea is that this is being absorbed somewhat. There are still some causes for anxiety, but I find considerable encouragement in his general condition."

Quenched Thirsts Illegally

Augusta, Me., April 14.—One of the heaviest fines ever imposed in a liquor case in this state was ordered by Judge Hall on H. L. Simpson, a Waterville druggist. It was for \$500 on one indictment for maintaining a liquor nuisance and to pay the costs of prosecution on five other cases. The respondent was also compelled to give a bond of \$1000 not to violate the prohibitory liquor law for two years.

Would Reduce the Tariff

Lynn, Mass., April 14.—A reduction in the tariff was advocated by Congressman McCall in an address at the annual banquet of the Lynn Republican club last night. He declared that the present schedules were maintained for the benefit of the trusts and referred to the fact that steel rails manufactured in this country can be purchased at a lower price abroad than the market price here.

Confederates Give Up Flag

Boston, April 14.—The old state flag of the Eighteenth Massachusetts volunteer infantry was returned to the state yesterday by a delegation representing the regiment. The flag was lost in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862. Its return to the regiment was effected by Lieutenant Governor Guild, who discovered it in a Confederate museum at Richmond.

Small Yield of Maple Sugar

Burlington, Vt., April 14.—Maple sugar gathering was practically concluded throughout the state yesterday afternoon. The gathering this year has been only from a third to a half the usual supply.

No Swearing by Telephone

Albany, April 14.—After the wits of the senate had expended their humor on the Wilcox bill forbidding profane and indecent language through the telephone, the measure passed by a vote of 40 to 2.

Iowa Shaken Up

Kokuk, Ia., April 14.—A slight earthquake was felt in and near Kokuk at 10 o'clock yesterday. Buildings were shaken, but no serious damage was done.

MEYER SEES CZAR

Is Formally Received "In Great and Solemn State"

INTERVIEW IN PRIVATE

Keen Interest as to Whether President Roosevelt's Willingness to Undertake Promotion of Peace Was Discussed

St. Petersburg, April 13.—Ambassador Meyer yesterday afternoon presented his letters of credence to Emperor Nicholas at Tsarskoe-Selo.

In diplomatic circles the keenest interest is manifested at the first interview between the emperor and the new American ambassador, owing to the widespread belief that President Roosevelt has already allowed the intimation to be conveyed to both belligerents that he stands ready, upon their mutual request, to undertake the promotion of peace. It is supposed that Meyer delivered a confidential communication to the czar from President Roosevelt, but so far as is ascertainable the czar did not discuss the question of peace with the new ambassador.

Mr. Meyer's reception followed the traditional old world pomp and ceremony observed at the court of the Romanoffs. He was received literally "in great and solemn state." Accompanied by Secretaries Eddy and Bliss, and attended by four chamberlains of the court in full uniform, he traveled by a special imperial train to Tsarskoe-Selo. At the station the party were met by Count Hendrikoff, master of ceremonies, and a number of court officials. Four golden state carriages were in waiting. The coach occupied by Ambassador Meyer and Baron Korf was drawn by six white stallions with the grooms and footmen in the imperial scarlet livery and with outriders on either side.

Arriving at Alexandra palace, Baron Fredericks, surrounded by court officials, all in blazing uniforms, greeted the party. Ambassador Meyer was first presented to the empress mother, to whom in turn he presented the embassy secretaries. Then, preceded by Count Hendrikoff bearing his staff of office and a solemn procession of court functionaries, the ambassador passed through salons to the czar's private apartments. Here the imperial body-guard saluted.

In the library the procession halted and the doors of the private reception room were thrown open by the czar's picturesque turbaned Mamulukes, and, as the personal representative of the president as well as of the government of the United States, Ambassador Meyer advanced alone to meet the emperor and empress. Their greeting and reception were cordial.

The letters and credentials presented by Meyer were in the usual form and were addressed "To His Imperial Majesty, the Autocrat of All the Russias."

The audience lasted 10 or 15 minutes. What passed between the emperor and the ambassador naturally is secret.

The occasion marked a notable departure from the custom of the St. Petersburg court since the days of Minister Breckenridge. Mr. Meyer wearing no uniform, but appearing in the simple evening dress of an American gentleman.

Three Huddled Lvs Imported

New York, April 14.—Fire broke out early this morning in a six-story building on Hester street and spread rapidly. The building was filled with sweet shops and 300 persons were sleeping in it. All are believed to have been rescued. One man was severely burned and several others slightly injured in the course of the fire.

New Lighthouse in Commission

Portland, Me., April 11.—The new lighthouse, built at an expense of \$128,000 on Ram Island ledge at the entrance to the harbor, has gone into commission and the light was shown for the first time last night. The light may be seen a distance of 20 miles in clear weather, but will be charted for only 15 miles.

Father Schell Gets Broken Jaw

Sioux City, Ia., April 14.—Father Schell, a Roman Catholic priest, who has been attacking alleged abuses of the Indians on the Omaha and Winnebago agency in Nebraska, was assaulted by a saloonkeeper at Dakota City, Neb. He was brought to a hospital here. His jaw is broken, but he is not fatally hurt.

Railway Stock Transferred

Springfield, Mass., April 13.—Control of the stock of the Springfield Street Railway company passed yesterday into the hands of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, Lee Higginson & Co., who are financing the deal, announcing that a majority of the stock has been deposited with them.

Won't Give Up Child For Pension

Rome, April 13.—Countess Montignoso denies the report published in the official press of Saxony that she will return her child, Princess Anna Monica Pia, to the King of Saxony, her former husband, in consideration of a yearly pension of \$15,000.

Jeweler's Window Robbed

Fall River, Mass., April 14.—Two men broke through the plate glass window of the jewelry store of John Williams last night and escaped with several hundred dollars' worth of diamonds and watches. There were very few people in the vicinity at the time. The window was broken with a bag filled with bricks. Two arrests have been made on suspicion.

Actor Jefferson Sick

Atlanta, Ga., April 14.—A special to The Journal from St. Augustine, Fla., says that Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is ill at his home in Miami and that physicians have been summoned from St. Augustine to attend him.

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The Strikebreaker.

(William Brown Meloney, in Public Opinion.)

In the evolution of strife between organized labor and capital in this country, and more especially capital expressed in the form of urban street and suburban transportation corporations, the professional strikebreaker has come to be a permanent and potent factor. In a century there has not been a more undeviating development in economics. In the last ten years no better illustration of his power has been afforded than New York saw in the recent strike of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's employees on the subway and elevated systems.

The strikers are saying variously that it was the press, public sentiment, lack of organization on their part and the short-sightedness of their leaders that defeated them. In only a small degree, if at all, did any of these things contribute to their Waterloo. They know in their hearts that one man routed them, and that that man was James Farley, S. B., who, for a decade, has been doing just such work for street railway companies from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Jim Farley told me the day the national leaders of the unions involved in the trouble repudiated the strike that he had had "the situation" in hand from the moment the mobsters gave up their contraband and the guards left their gates and bell ropes. He had been ready for that emergency for a year.

About fifteen years ago Jim Farley was keeping a hotel in Plattsburg, N. Y., near where he was born. He was just then attaining his majority, with as much education as one could have who had tried to stay away from school as much as possible. One day he went to a dentist to have an ulcerated tooth treated and accidentally swallowed an overdose of cocaine. He recovered consciousness twenty-four hours later, possessed of an insatiable desire to smash everything animate and inanimate within reach. He was chased into the woods and hunted for weeks as a wild thing. As often as he was caught he broke away from his captors, until finally his right senses returned and he went back to Plattsburg to hear the stories of his crazy doings and to be hailed as "wild man." He sold his hotel and drifted down to Long Island, and when the Brooklyn strike of 1895 came along he was penniless and seeking employment.

"I said to myself then," is the way he puts it, "that if other men didn't care to work I did, and I applied for work in the I. R. T. service. I got it. Farley doesn't say that it was the last of excitement in his nerve which prompted him to seek this dangerous work but it was. The men who employed him read him just as he has been reading at wherever since. He was made a foreman of a squad of non-union employees, and in directing this small force he conceived the organization of the powerful one he controls today. When the strike was broken he took the names and addresses of the men over whom he had been working and asked them if they wanted to break another strike. They said they did. They had not heard that the great Philadelphia strike was brewing. A few weeks later each one of those men got a telegram from Farley directing him to report to him in the Quaker City, and not one failed him.

Since then there has not been a labor disturbance affecting railway companies on this continent in which Jim Farley has not played a part. He has been assailed by strikers, he has been shot at a hundred times, and plot after plot has been laid to assassinate him. Two bullets have found their way into inconsequential parts of his anatomy, and one has yet to be removed. His skin is a network of scars. He wears his hair short and one looking closely can see little white marks in the scalp where missiles and clubs and blackjacks have brought blood.

It takes but a few minutes talk with this man of strange profession to understand that he has in him the stuff in control and direct others. There is nothing of the blusterer about him; nothing in accord with the popular idea of what a man of his vocation would be. There is within an inch or two of six feet of him, and he is built on lathy, spry lines. His hands are bony yet well fashioned and well kept. His lower jaw is firmly hinged and runs straight to the chin as the barrel of a Colt's forty-five. The lips are thin, but a heavy black mustache, drooping low, covers the mouth and only occasionally when he laughs does a gold tooth show in the upper of two splendid rows of teeth. The nose is Roman and fitted well into the brow, which comes out over two blue eyes of medium size. They have been called "man-killer" eyes because of the glint of cold steel gray which plays in them. The forehead is high and runs full where it rounds into the temples. The head, which has little hair on top, is deeply backed and unusually wide over the ears. Withal the features are good, but the skin has an unvarying pallor except when Farley is excited and then a hectic flush appears over each cheek bone.

The most remarkable thing about this man in his voice. Its timbre is light and it never, under any circumstances, rises above an ordinary conversational tone, but if there was ever a mirror of character it is one. It is pleasant to hear when Farley has pleasant things to say, but otherwise there is a cruel rasp of chilled steel in it that makes one brace instinctively for trouble. I heard that rasp sound above the rattle of trams and the roar of machinery the other night in the repair shops of the Interborough Company at One Hundred and Forty-Eighth street and Lenox where John Farley and his subway force of strike-breakers quartered.

There was a disquiet among the men because of the sudden ending of the strike in which they thought they saw fleeting hopes of getting positions. They had asked to see "the chief," and Farley was in no pleasant mood when he came to face them. Standing on a case of bread with a long Cosack overcoat hanging loosely from his shoulders and his hands plunged deep in the two hundred and more of his followers who had been commanded to appear before him, with the air of a potentate, who had but to wave his hand to have every man of them destroyed. Some of the men had never seen "the chief" before and looked up at him with gaping mouths. The man of mystery was before them; the man who had brought them there from homes thousands of miles away; Farley, the great strike-breaker, who had been only a name, a shadow to them? As the cold blue eyes of the man on the box met pairs here and there feet shuffled, heads went down or turned away. Suspense held them for minutes before Farley spoke a word.

He began in this cruel, low tone which comes to him at such times. He seemed to mark every man there. And every

man there clapped his hands and cheered.

"How can I get men enough to do my work?" Farley repeated as he settled back in his big touring automobile and swung away downtown. "That is an easy proposition, but the difficulty lies in getting the right kind of men. I levy upon every class. I have three or four hundred colored men working for me down there in the subway now. There are a couple of lawyers there, too, and a physician, and there is a boy chopping tickets at one of the stations whom I know to be worth \$300,000 or \$400,000 in his own right. I presume it must be the excitement of the thing that brings them out, although I must admit there hasn't been anything very exciting about this strike. I can get together between 8000 and 10,000 men in a week to go to any part of the country."

"You must remember that I have things organized. I have my own staff of personal representatives, and in some corner of the country one of my clients is always employing my services. My clients? Why, the railroad companies; the street car concerns. You see, that is my specialty, and I would rather not do anything else."

"During the time I strike here I received offers to take hold of the situation, but I declined. I know the street-railway business and I don't know the meat business."

When Farley takes hold of a "situation" he demands implicit obedience on the part of the officials of the company for whom he is working, from the highest to the lowest in rank. That applies as far as the operation of the road is concerned, and it is said that only in cases where the rule has been broken have strikes been prolonged. In time Farley must have initiated for the field which he has opened up is a most lucrative one. Have it from a good source that for two months preceding the actual strike of the Interborough employees he received \$1000 a day. Before that when strikes seemed imminent, he was retained on two occasions with a fee of \$10,000. For his work in the great Chicago strike he got \$50,000. His income from "clients" is enormous the year through, for many companies pay him a stated sum for the privilege of first, second, or third, call on his services. It is estimated that he is worth from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, all the result of his strike-breaking practice during the past ten years. He has a beautiful residence in Plattsburg, and his one weakness is fast trotting horses.

Beef or Turkey as a Food.

Discussing the comparative food value of roast beef and turkey the latest says:

First, it may be said that weight for weight the flesh of the turkey is more nourishing than that of beef, but the latter is, generally speaking, cheaper than the former. The moisture in beef, however, exceeds the turkey and the latter contains a better percentage of protein or flesh-forming substance. In either case the percentage of moisture is seldom less than 70 per cent. In lean beef the amount of fat is much the same as in a not too well-fatted turkey, but it must be pointed out that the flesh of poultry differs from that of beef or mutton in not having its muscular fibres permeated by fat and moreover, the fibres in the flesh of the fowl are short and readily yield to the disintegrating action of the digestive processes. A large amount of fat in either case is apt to interfere with the digestibility of the meat. The fat of beef is more digestible than the fat of the turkey. The fat of birds, in fact, is harder and owing to its tendency to become rancid is unsuitable for the dyspeptic patient.

Perhaps the most important difference, however, from a dietetic point of view between beef and turkey is that whereas beef contains a high percentage of extractive matters turkey contains hardly any at all. The extractive matter in beef accounts largely for its peculiar and marked flavor, and owing to their absence in poultry generally and in the pleasant and purifying flavor of these meats is delicate. But there is no doubt that extractives of beef as well as of mutton are valuable, for not only are they flavoring agents, but they also act as, perhaps, the most powerful stimulants to gastric indigestion.

The Faithful Guardian.

Here is a pathetic story told to my informant, the venerable Judge N. A. Patterson, by his father, as an incident of which he knew.

In the early days of North Carolina, a man rode a long distance on horseback to collect a debt of several hundred dollars. He took with him, for company and as a protection against robbers, a dog to which he had long felt much attached. He collected the money, all in silver dollars. These he tied up in a strong sack, lashed it to the saddle behind and started for home.

When they had travelled about half of the homeward journey the dog manifested a great deal of uneasiness, to which he gave expression by nervous barking and frequent dives at the horse's forelegs. The man was sorely puzzled, and watched the dog for some time to see if he could find an explanation of his strange conduct. His reluctant conclusion was that it had been bitten by a mad dog and was the victim of hydrophobia. And so to save his horse and put the poor dog out of misery he supposed it was suffering, he drew a pistol and shot it. Not wishing to see it die, he applied the spurs to his horse and rode rapidly for some distance. The thought occurred to him, "I would rather have lost the money than to have been forced to kill that dog."

Thus reminded of the treasure, he put his hand around behind the saddle, to see if the bag was safe, but it was not there. He turned and rapidly rode back. When he reached the point where the dog first commenced to bark and plunge at the horse's legs he found the bag of coin, and the poor victim of his cruel mistake dying there, with his paws resting patiently on either side of his master's treasure. He had tried so hard to make the master understand, but had failed, and paid his life as the price of his fidelity.—Springfield Republican.

Just why persons who object to cigarettes should be permitted to dictate to their fellow citizens in this matter is not clear.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Well you quit using those "coffin nails" and your vision may become clarified. Try it.

Jorkins—My dear, I wish you wouldn't sing that song about "Falling Down."

Mrs. J.—Why not?

Jorkins—It reminds me too much of the house rent.—Cleveland Leader.

Education in China.

China's rapidly changing attitude towards Western learning and ideals is most strikingly illustrated by the visit of His Excellency Chou Fu, Viceroy of the three provinces of Kiang-Su, Anhwei and Kiang-Si, at the recent Commencement Exercises of Nanking University, the most important university college of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China. Nanking is the old southern capital of the Chinese Empire and is at present the viceregal headquarters for three of the eighteen provinces of China proper, these three provinces having a combined population of about 70,000,000 of people. It is also one of the great literary examinations are given according to the ideals and customs of the ancient educational system of that empire. Triennially about 30,000 students gather to compete for the higher degrees in these examinations. It is such a centre of Chinese traditionalism that Nanking University with its preparatory college, theological and medical departments has been built up as a result of foreign missionary initiative and support.

Chou Fu has only recently gone to Nanking as Viceroy. At the time of the Boxer uprising he was treasurer of the Szechuan Province in far western China, on the borders of Tibet, and together with the Viceroy of the province, he received copies of the Empress Dowager's edict commanding the officials to "exactly exterminate" all foreigners. Of all the officials, Chou Fu alone stood from the first for ignoring the imperial command, but by force of character and will, he finally persuaded them all so that the result of the Viceroy's counsel was an unanimous decision to defy the edict and protect the Christians.

It is said to be the general opinion of foreigners and Chinese that Chou Fu in 1890 saved Western China from a worse fate than befell the region about Peking. Later Chou Fu was treasurer of the province of Chde in which Peking is situated, and later still was governor of Shanxi Province. Now as Viceroy in Central China, he holds one of the most important official positions in the empire.

Graduation week at Nanking University comes in winter rather than in early summer as at most colleges in the United States. At eight o'clock in the morning of Commencement Day the invited officials and literati began to arrive. At nine-thirty all the chief local officials, and the presidents and principals of the various Chinese schools throughout the city had arrived. Promptly at ten o'clock the Viceroy, with out-riders, soldiers, red banners and general suite, swung into the University campus with his chair-bearers at full trot. After meeting the officers of the University, and the graduating classes in the guest hall, he proceeded to the chapel where he listened to the students sing a hymn, examined the faculties of the Empress Dowager's Bible, and addressed the assembled students. He urged them to faithfulness and sincerity in observing the teachings they learned, whether of Christ or of Confucius, and he expressed himself as very much pleased with everything he saw. He took leave soon after eleven o'clock, when the regular programme was carried out.

The Viceroy left a gift of \$200 to be distributed among the fourteen members of the graduating class, and also requested that they and as many as possible of the former graduates call later at his official garden. When they did so a few days later, he received them with great kindness, and conferred the button of the fifth rank upon a graduate of about two years ago; the button of the sixth rank upon five other former graduates; and the button of the seventh rank upon one former graduate and eleven members of the graduating class. The three graduating students of the theological school declined the proffered honor on the ground that their lives were dedicated to the service of the Church and that it would be better therefore for them not to receive official honors and decorations. His Excellency, through the President of the University, offered employment at forty taels per month to all alumni of the University not already under engagement. Only one, a medical graduate of the class of 1905, availed himself of the offer, the others all being engaged chiefly by the Church and at salaries much less than offered by the Viceroy. All the graduating class, fourteen in number, together with the former graduates decorated, are Christians.

Buttons with decorations to correspond, as conferred by Chinese officials, are of nine different ranks, and give to the individuals thus honored much recognition and prestige among their own people everywhere. The decorating of so many graduates of a mission college in this way is thought to be unprecedented in Chinese history. Such an event in one of the most conservative literary centres of the empire shows the changed attitude of the highest officials towards missionary effort as well as the growing appreciation of what the mission schools and colleges are doing for the Chinese people.

"Miss Grasper—Jehel—hear me, in all the excitement of money getting, in every transaction, my one thought is of you. May I not hope?"

"You must give me a day to consider but, in the meantime, try for my sake, to keep on the right side of the market."—Brooklyn Life.

Miss Peppery—No, he didn't like your eyebrows. He said they were too black.

Miss Painter—The idea.

Miss Peppery—However, I assured him they were not as black as they were painted.—Philadelphia Press.

Buddins—I don't see why they call this a variety show. It is pretty much the same all through.

Wilnot—Yes, but it is of a very poor variety, don't you understand?—Boston Transcript.

In the Spring a woman's footsteps turn—toward the millinery stores—Galveston Daily News.

Save—why not? You wouldn't expect men to be interested in millinery stores, would you?

"I think it such a pity that poor men don't know enough to remain single."

Yes—and that rich ones do?—London Punch.

Sim—Do the Snub-Bons hyphenate their name?

Jim—They do, yes. Other people put the dash before it.—Detroit Free Press.

Penman—"Have you read my latest book?"

Brookely—"No; lend me \$2 and I'll go out and buy one."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Deep Water Man.

Captain Coomers had called over all the seven seas and the mighty bay of Penobscot. Therefore he felt only contempt for the little tug-boat steamer that carried passengers from the mainland to the island resort, which at that time were just beginning to have a summer population. This was in the days when all good sailing men looked on a steam craft as mere landman's toys. Their contempt was warranted by the habits of the Belle of breaking down in mid-channel, of steering off her course in a wind, and staying at dock discreetly when there was any "considerable breeze of air."

In one passage across the bay she fell foul of a current that pushed her upon a sandbank. The passengers began to run for the boats and hunt in impossible places for life preservers. Captain Coomers sat on deck, his big frame supported by a camp stool, and his "game leg" stretched on another camp stool. He sat still while the others, crew and passengers, were rushing about in futile activity. He looked at the strip of island, then out at the bay, then at the sky. Then he rested his chin on his chest and studied the deck planking.

A passenger ran up to him and cried: "Oh, captain, we are wrecked!"

"Hum?"

"We are wrecked."

"Be we?"

"Is there any danger?"

"Hum?"

"Are we going to sink?"

"Not for this water."

"Are you sure? I'm afraid we—shall be drowned!"

"Not if you're more'n four feet high."

The passenger seemed satisfied at last and went away. Captain Coomers resumed his gaze at the deck. Presently another passenger saw him.

"Oh, captain, I'm so glad you're here!"

"So be it."

"Think there's any danger?"

"I ain't seen any."

"Of course we—we ain't far from shore?"

"No. We're as high as two lovers on a sloping sofa."

"You take it coolly!"

"Well you see I've been wrecked off Cape Horn and I was in a boat that was chewed up by a whale. I don't puppus to get my boots wet out of any such land vehicle as this here."

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

A Freak of Nature.

Not long ago, Colonel Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," was relating to a professor of ethnology some of his many and varied experiences among the Indians during his early days. The Philadelphia Public Ledger tells of the little joke which the scout played on the professor.

"By the way," asked Colonel Cody, abruptly, "did you ever see a red-headed Indian?"

"Never did, and never heard of such a freak, colonel," was the reply.

"I saw one, a Cherokee, down on the Fort Scott trail," quietly answered Cody. "Then he stopped, waiting for a 'rise.'"

"I came. 'Rather an unusual sight that, wasn't it?'"

"Rather; but you see, this Indian was bald."

Religious Tattooing.

In the "vanity" section of a museum at Florence there is an interesting collection of blocks used for what is called "religious tattooing" among Italian peasants of the district enclosed between the Abruzzi, Umbria and the Adriatic.

Peasants in these parts at work with shirt sleeves rolled up display a Christian symbol of some sort or a text tattooed in blue ink on their brown skin. This has been imprinted on the occasion of some special festival.

A wooden block is pressed upon the tightly drawn skin to mark the outlines of the design. This is then punctured, and a blue ink is rubbed into the wounds, which usually heal in about twenty-four hours. The custom, which is essentially Christian, is in commemoration of the branding of St. Francis, who founded a monastery close to Loreto.—London Telegraph.

She confronted him like an angry tigress.

"Never," she cried, "darken my doors again!"

He covered before her glance.

"After?"

Her voice was harsh with resentment. "I had told you to be so particular and finish all the woodwork in light effect!"

In silence he prepared to mix his paints anew.—New Yorker.

Miss Noozy—"You didn't know I was interested in business now, did you?"

Miss Belting—"Why yes; I supposed you were, as usual; but I didn't know whose."—Philadelphia Press.

"How is the fare up at that hotel of yours?"

"Oh, very fair."

"Is it?"

"Yes; they've got a blonde for a cook."

Little Willie (proudly)—My father's a doctor.

Little Charles (stiller prouder)—Mine isn't.

Exit Willie in a doubtful mood.—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Oh, please!" the young man pleaded, nervously, "what's the proper way to sit on a nest?"

"Hatch-way!" replied the old hen, with a silly cackle.—Philadelphia Press.

Gladys—Maude says she wants to marry one of nature's noblemen.

Grayce—Yes, I know. A trust baron, for instance.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Hey, sonny, is that clock right up there?"

"Cert, it's right up there. Did you think it was down in the gutter?"—Life.

Tommy Tucker—You don't like Johnny Jones, I guess!

Willie Wickham—No, he's so lazy that he rather fight than run, any time.—Boston Transcript.

"Why didn't you tell the truth?" demanded Mrs. Nippy.

"Why should you expect me to?" retorted Mr. Nippy. "Ain't I your husband?"—Newark News.

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Crushed.

"I think I never saw Rymer so utterly crushed as he was when his first poem appeared in print."

"What was the matter? Some typographical error in the poem?"

"No, that wasn't it. What crushed him was that the paper was sold for a penny a copy, as usual."

Saves Him Money.

"Why do you always agree with your wife in everything," she said.

"I find it cheaper to do that than to quarrel with her and then buy diamonds to square myself."

A country doctor tells this story on himself. After writing a prescription for a patient, the physician told him that the drug-gist would probably charge him sixty cents for filling it. Then the patient asked the physician to lend him the money. Thereupon the physician carefully scratched out a part of the prescription and handed it back, with ten cents remarking:

"You can have that filled for a dime. What I scratched out was for your nerves."—The Phila. Public Ledger.

He had been washed ashore apparently drowned, and the new curate knelt at his side on the beach, endeavoring to restore his circulation.

"My friends," he said turning to the villagers, "how do you usually proceed in these cases?"

As one man the simple folk replied: "Search his pockets."

Bilkins—I never knew Cooksore to acknowledge that he had made a mistake.

Pilkins—I did once.

Bilkins—How did it happen?

Pilkins—He put the lighted end of his cigar in his mouth.—London Tit-Bits.

"He lived in a low, rambling house—"

"But I understood you to say it had two rooms!"

"That is true, but this was in the cyclone district of Kansas."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I hear there has been an addition to your family."

"Yes, a girl."

"And is that the first addition?"

"No, it's the sixth addition, and we're hoping it's the postscript, too."—Philadelphia Press.

Street Car Conductor—Move up there, please.

Voice from the Rear—Don't worry, conductor. The motorman will attend to that when he stops again.—Connell Bluffs Nonpareil.

Patience—How did she teach the baby to creep.

Patrice—Oh, she held him up at the window when her husband was trying to get to the gate on the icy walk, believe, —Yonkers Statesman.

He—Peck is a confirmed woman-bater.

She—A crank old bachelor, eh?

He—Oh, no, he's married.—Chicago News.

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Ben Franklin in Newport.

To the Editor of the Sunday Journal: In the article "Valuable Rhode Island Documents Found in Strange Place," printed in your issue of the 5th inst., occurs the sentence:

"A portion of the frame is an anchor made from a part of the old printing press on which the Newport Mercury was for many years printed, and on which Benjamin Franklin at one time worked in Newport."

When did Benjamin Franklin work at printing in Newport? His brother, James, published the first newspaper in the State, beginning Sept. 27, 1732. This was the brother to whom Benjamin was apprenticed in Boston in 1718, and from whom he ran away before his apprenticeship had expired.

In his "Autobiography" Franklin mentions but two visits to Newport, the first one in 1724, before there was a printing office in that town, and the second 10 years after, while returning to Philadelphia from a visit to Boston. Dr. Franklin says of this visit: "I called at Newport to see my brother James, then settled there with his printing house. Our former differences were forgotten and our meeting was very cordial and affectionate. He was fast declining in health, and requested me that, in case of his death, I would take home his son, then but 10 years of age, and bring him up to the printing business. This I accordingly performed; sending him a few years to school before I took him into the office. His mother carried on the business till he was grown up, when I assisted him with an assortment of new types, those of his father being in a manner worn out. Thus it was that I made my brother amply amends for the service I had deprived him of by leaving him so early."

From this type the first number of the Newport Mercury was printed on the 19th of June, 1755. It has continued in existence since, except during the time when the British occupied the town during the Revolution, and if it were not for this interruption, would have had the longest existence of any newspaper in the United States.

There seems to be a mistake in the statement that Benjamin Franklin worked at Newport.—W. C. Providence, March 7.

The quoted clause from the Sunday Journal is from a description of the frame of the Gaspee Commission at the State House, a part of that frame being a piece of wood from the old press on which the Newport Mercury was for many years printed and which Benjamin and James Franklin worked together, while "Poor Richard" remained with his brother. A card on the frame hanging in the private office of the Secretary of State at the State House, in a situation where it is readily seen by visitors and is always courteously shown, gives this information concerning the press: "The figure of the schooner at the top of the frame is a part of the printing press brought from England in 1716, with which Benjamin Franklin worked, and on which the Newport Mercury was printed for many years." The wood was taken from the old press by one of the former proprietors of the paper, former Representative Pratt of Newport, who gave it to the then Secretary of State, Joshua M. Adams, for the purpose for which it was used.

This press was used by James Franklin in Boston, when he had a printing office there, and must have been the one on which his first newspaper venture, the New England Courant, established in 1721 and having a short life, was printed. Benjamin Franklin must have pulled this press many times while he worked for his brother. When James Franklin removed to Newport he brought the press with him, and on it he printed the first paper started in Rhode Island, the Rhode Island Gazette, issued Sept. 27, 1732. With this the printing of the Newport Mercury, established by James Franklin, the younger, as printer, was begun, June 12, 1755.

The press remained in the office of the Mercury for more than a century and was finally sold, in 1859, to John B. Murray, who agreed to place it in the Patent Office at Washington or some other equally public and safe place, where it might be preserved as the first press on which Benjamin Franklin worked. Mr. Murray kept the press for five years and then, in 1864, presented it to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association of Boston on the 158th anniversary of the birth of Franklin. The press was the original of that on the front panel of the Franklin Statue in front of the City Hall in School Street, Boston. Another press, on which Franklin worked in London in 1756, was obtained by Mr. Murray in 1741 and placed in the Patent Office at Washington.

That Franklin worked on the Newport press there can be no doubt—but that work was done in Boston, not in Newport.—Ed. Prov. Journal.

Samuel G. Arnold in his history of Rhode Island says: "The NEWPORT MERCURY was established at this time [June 12, 1755] and the first number was issued on the day the Assembly commenced its session. It has continued to the present time without interruption, except during the British occupancy of the Island." To a footnote, on the authority of the Providence Gazette of March 6, 1770, he says: "This interruption lasted about three years from December 2, 1770, to Jan. 5, 1770, during which time the Mercury was printed at Rehoboth, where it continued to divide with the Providence Gazette the patronage of the public printing from the Rhode Island General Assembly." Under date of February 7, 1780, he says that the NEWPORT MERCURY, which had been suspended or rather removed to Rehoboth, was now revived by Henry Barber.

Paying Teller—We'd better have our detective shadow that woman who was just in here.

Assistant Cashier—What makes you think she's a suspicious character?

Paying Teller—She indorsed this check at the right end.—Cleveland Leader.

"Marrying on a sabbath has been the making of many young men," urged father.

"Yes, I know that," replied the spoiled son. "But suppose your wife loses her salary. Think what a position it leaves you in."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Mrs. Gabbles—I have resolved never to say another word against our neighbors.

Gabbles—I suppose there is absolutely nothing more to be said.—Chicago News.

At every wedding there are a lot of people wonder what the bride and bridegroom ever saw in each other.

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Clergymen Live Longest.

What occupation in life offers man the best prospect of long life? The question is often asked.

Dr. Shufeldt, late lecturer and examiner for the National Health Society, has in his book "Nerves in Order" given a table of longevity which supplies an answer.

Evidently the Christian ministry is the most healthful of all occupations. Clergy, who head the list, live more than twice as long as the average members of other professions. Non-conformist ministers die a little faster.

The complete list works out thus in order of longevity: Clergy (55 per cent), dissenting ministers, farmers, agricultural laborers, grocers, lawyers, drapers, coal miners, watchmakers, artists, shoemakers, bakers, clerks, chemists, green grocers, tailors, doctors, butchers, painters, musicians, cab and bus men, sweeps, publicans, metals miners, usurers, London laborers, hirmen.

De cent from good a stock, temperate habits and small, but assured, incomes are factors in the long life of the clergy.

Farmers would show up better if they spent less money in drink.

Grocers owe their higher death rate to the spirits they consume.

Lawyers would be better off if it were not that after 45 they die off more quickly.

Drapers die largely from consumption, owing to the amount of dust encountered in their business, but the surprisingly good health of coal miners is probably due to the harmlessness of coal dust.

Bakers die largely from drink and suicide.

Clerks alone live to the present average age of 43.

Musicians include all organ grinders and German bands. "Hence," writes the author, "their mortality."—London Leader.

A Proud Distinction.

At the reception which followed a convention of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, one handsome young woman was especially observed. She was not only beautiful but she bore herself with dignity. Surely she must come of unusually distinguished lineage, reflected the young man from the West. Having obtained an introduction to her he could not resist the temptation to ask some questions.

"Your Revolutionary family record," he said, tentatively, "is a remarkable one, I suppose?"

"Yes, it is," she replied, promptly. "My great-great-grandfather, a Massachusetts farmer, sent his six sons to Bunker Hill, all private soldiers."

While the young man was looking at her, somewhat surprised, she glanced cautiously round, as if fearful of being overheard.

"It is not generally known," she said, hurriedly, "that there is a stain upon our record. One of the six became a corporal!"

"Still," she resumed, "the disgrace of it is lost in the record of the other five, who remained private even until the surrender at Yorktown. I confess that once I did not appreciate this thing at its true value. But attendance at many gatherings of the Sons and Daughters, and hearing the speeches and listening to the records and other statements has convinced me that beyond doubt those five ancestors of ours were the only private in the Revolutionary armies!"—Youth's Companion.

Advantages of Infirmary.

Senator Depew says that the most interesting instance of true optimism that ever came to his notice was that afforded by an old man living near Peekskill, N. Y.

This old chap, who could give Mark Tapley points on how to be cheerful under adverse conditions, was a character in his way, and nearly everyone in Peekskill enjoyed drawing him out.

He suffered from a combination of palsy and St. Vitus dance; and when he would painfully duck his head from side to side in the manner peculiar to his complaint the effect was most distressing.

One day a sympathetic person said to the old fellow: "It must be dreadful to be afflicted in this way."

"Oh, I don't know," blithely responded the Peekskill man. "It has its advantages. Now, it's just the thing when I go to a two-rioped circus."

Sorry for It.

The midnight hour was coming on apace as they stood in the hall.

"And this is to be the end of it all, is it?" he queried.

"It is," she answered coldly. "Farewell forever."

"Farewell," he answered.

Three seconds later he was half way down the front steps.

"Say," she called after him, "don't forget to bring me a box of chocolate caramels when you come tomorrow night."—Detroit Tribune.

"You wouldn't sell your vote, would you?"

"No, sir," answered Erastus Phakey. "But if a gentleman who's running for office was to give me two dollars, common gratitude would make me vote for him."—Washington Star.

"You really don't intend to snub her purposely?" exclaimed the Rev. Dr. Goodley.

"I do, indeed," replied his wife.

"But we are told to love our enemies."

"Well, after I've made her my enemy I'll think about loving her."—Philadelphia Press.

He—Do you know I can read your thoughts?

She—Oh, well! Mercy! You mustn't believe everything you read! The queerest ideas about you come into my mind at times, and I'm not at all accountable for them!—Detroit Free Press.

"Why don't you go to work?"

"There's nothing doing in my trade," answered Meandering Mike.

"What is that?"

"I'm a lawn mower sharpener."—Washington Star.

She—When it comes to gossip conversation, she's very interesting.

He—Why, she's not interesting as a talker at all.

She—Oh, I mean as a subject.—Philadelphia Press.

The collection will now be taken, and those who contribute ten cents or more will receive trading stamps from the ushers.—Woman's Home Companion.

Her Fifty Penal Sentences.

A strong sidelight upon some of the absurdities and incongruities of our system of criminal procedure was furnished in an item published the other day telling of the detection and arrest in a New Jersey town of a woman seventy-two years of age who made her boast that she had been in jail or prison over fifty times for various petty offenses in the past forty years. The woman is a professional pickpocket and is known to the police of many cities as "Mamie Mary," because of her practice of wearing a long mantle, under which she conceals her booty. The fact, of which there is no doubt, that this woman has been arrested scores of times for stealing, only to return to her former practices after each brief imprisonment, is in itself an indictment of our penal system. It should be perfectly obvious to every enlightened mind that the only rational way to deal with such a person, after it had been ascertained, as might easily have been done early in her career, that she had no desire nor purpose to lead an honest life, was to keep her under duress until some clear evidence of a change of life purpose was forthcoming. Such a method of dealing would have been an act of justice and humanity, and, begun early, might have saved the woman from being a curse to herself and to the community. The practice, common in nearly all the police and criminal courts of the land, of playing shuttlecock and battledore with petty criminals, knocking them back and forth between the courts and the jails in endless arrests and sixty days sentences, is a silly and abominable practice, and utterly unworthy of a civilized community and an enlightened age.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Duck Carried Car Fare.

Kicker was reading his Sunday newspaper when he was summoned to the kitchen by his wife, who was preparing a duck for dinner. In one hand she held the gizzard of the bird and in the other a steel knife.

"I thought you might not believe me if I told you," said Mrs. Kicker, "but look at that gizzard."

Kicker looked and saw something shiny. He pulled it out. It was a dime of Uncle Sam's currency, worn almost smooth on one side and dented as no milling machine made by human hands could dent it on the other side.

Through a magnifying glass Kicker made out the date on this coin as 1868. Since it got hold of the dime the duck's gizzard had not been loading. When the duck was served Kicker was thoughtful, even morose.

"Dimes discovered in ducks seem to indicate tenderness," remarked Mrs. Kicker, pleasantly. "This one is delicious."

"Next time," grunted Kicker, "I wish you would select a duck with more expensive tastes. I should like one with an appetite for five-dollar gold piece."—New York Press.

The Care of Carpets.

To spoil a carpet sweep it with a stiff half worn broom; to save a carpet did the broom in clean hot suds once a week, then shake it out and hang it up. This also makes the broom last twice as long as it otherwise would.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox gall or ammonia and water, using a sponge or flannel.

After a good cleaning sprinkle with salt, fold and lay in a dry place, then when laid strewn with slightly moistened bran before sweeping. This, with the salt, freshens the carpets in a marked degree.

Vinegar removes line spots. Spirits of ammonia, diluted with water, if applied with sponge or flannel to discolored spots, often restores the color.

To Clean Furniture.

An excellent furniture polish and cleaner is made of half a cupful each of powdered rotten stone, cold drawn linseed oil, turpentine, naphtha, strong solution of oxalic acid, one quarter cupful of alcohol and half a cupful of cold water mixed with half a table-spoonful of sulphuric acid. Mix the ingredients in order named. Before using shake the bottle thoroughly. Apply the mixture with a piece of flannel or felt—the felt is better—rubbing briskly but lightly. Follow with a soft cloth. The bottle should be kept in a cool place, corked tightly.

"I think," said the prison visitor, "it would be helpful to you if you would take some good motto and try to live up to it."

"Yes," said the convict. "Now, I'd like to select, for instance, 'We are here today and gone tomorrow.'"—Philadelphia Press.

She—Do you sing?

He—Yes, indeed; and my singing is very affecting, if I do say it myself. Why only last Sunday I sang for the prisoners in the county jail, and many of them actually shed tears.

She—Because they couldn't get away no doubt.—Detroit Tribune.

Pete Persimmons—I wish I wuz de Czar of Russia, dat's wat!

Jim Jackson—Why do you wish you wuz de Czar of Russia?

Pete Persimmons—Why, I'd hab so many other troubles I think I'd forget de four dollars an' eighty cents I owes de butcher.—Puck.

Blunkins—No, sir; I tell you most friends are uncertain. I want friends who will be friends in need.

Hodges—Take a fool's advice, old man, and look for them before you need them.—Brooklyn Life.

"I have been refused by three girls since Christmas," said the impressionable young man.

"Indeed!" responded the cynic. "You must carry a rabbit's foot."—Washington Star.

Miss Woodby—My great-grandmother on my mother's side was noted for her proud and imperious bearing.

Miss Newitt—Indeed? Our servant girl's the same way.—Catholic Standard and Times.

"Do you actually mean to say she dyes her hair red?"

"No."

"Well, then?"

"She's trying for a flaxen yellow."—Yonkers Herald.

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Women's Dap't.

Election Frauds.

Those who are searching for an argument against the political rights of women are continually pointing to the frauds in Denver as an example of the workings of woman suffrage.

It is difficult for any one to retain their dignity when reading some of the effusions upon the Denver frauds in their relation to woman suffrage, especially when we know that women took little or no part in them.

If the testimony of those who have made a study of these questions for years can be taken, the election frauds in Denver are as nothing compared with those in some of our cities where men only vote.

Mr. Rudolph Blankenberg of Philadelphia, chairman of the committee on election frauds, says that in Philadelphia there are more than 100,000 fraudulent names on the voting register, that when the polls are opened at 7 a. m., one ballot box had already been stuffed so full of fraudulent votes that it was impossible to get any of the legal ballots in; that 142 voters were registered as living in one small house not able to lodge a dozen; that out of 36 registered voters which he sent to voters alleged to be living at another house, 29 were returned through the mail with the report that the persons were unknown there.

Vice outside of election frauds has been so rampant that the Law and Order Society has been tackling the situation, and its executive officer D. Clarence Gibbons, is said to have broken up 100 gambling dens and about 1,000 houses of ill repute. They have been making their raids without the cooperation of the city police, because it was found whenever they told the police what gambling dens they were going to investigate, the gamblers always received warning in advance. And now a bill has been introduced in the Legislature forbidding the Law and Order Society to make any raids without previously notifying the police.

What adds still more to the terrible nature of the situation in Philadelphia is the fact that the majority of the voters submit to all this with the patience of lambs while in Denver they are making vigorous efforts to get rid of it.

What is one of Philadelphia's true of a majority of our large cities. If women were given the ballot to-day in Philadelphia there is no doubt but the whole mass of corruption would be hid to them; it would at least show the failure of woman suffrage if they were not able to eliminate all the corruption that has been entrenching itself in the very life of the city government for years.

Christ's thanks to the Scribes and Pharisees seems most fitting in its application to those people who are so afraid of the votes of corrupt women when He says:—"Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel."—Edna Monroe Babcock.

Some Good Reasons Why Women should Vote.

Mr. Will Crooks, M. P., has introduced a bill in the English Parliament giving women the right to vote at all parliamentary elections.

In giving his reasons for the support of this bill he says:

"In all my work I aim at making the people self-reliant, able to think and act for themselves. Therefore I want the women to have the power and responsibility which the possession of the vote gives. It is by this rather than by any consideration of how their votes will be used that I am moved to demand the enfranchisement of women. At the same time I believe that the cause of progress has nothing to fear from the reform in question. We entrust to women, as teachers and as mothers, the all-important work of educating the future citizens. How absurd, then, to hesitate to give to those same women the rights of a citizen."

A Wise Step.

The women's clubs of California are considering the question of making men eligible to membership. A few clubs have tried the experiment and found men of great service in the civic work of the clubs.

If this change is made, they will be following the example of the Woman Suffrage Association, the mother of all women's clubs. Men have always been eligible to membership in these Associations, for the first article in the creed of the suffragist is that it is not good for either man or woman to be alone in the work of making the world better.—Lida Calvert Obermaier.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Wisslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Wisslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no inkling about it. It cures Diphtheria, soothes the Stomach and Bowels, cures Whooping Cough, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Wisslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle, sent by mail, free of charge, if these will be sent you at once, enclosing this card, and enclosing the price in a check or money order. Send no cash. Write to Mrs. Wisslow, 215 Warren St., New York.

The coronation robe presented to the Empress of Russia was of fur.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement. "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor, Central Presbyterian Church, Helena, Mont.

After using Ely's Cream Balm six weeks I have been cured of catarrh.—Joseph Stewart, Grand Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 25c, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 26 Warren St., New York.

The slimmest capital is the terminus of four lines of railway.

Big Dinners.

Every day in this city thousands of persons eat too much dinner, and as a consequence, suffer from Stomach, Heartburn, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, etc. If these will take just one of Carter's Little Liver Pills immediately after eating, they will be surprised by the entire absence of these unpleasant feelings, and they will find that they can continue in their proper course of eating big dinners without fear. Only one little pill remember.

He who keeps his heart young will never grow old.

Be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

England has one member of Parliament for every 10,200 electors.

Mrs. Charles Smith of James, Ohio, writes: I have used Ely's Cream Balm for sick headache. I could bear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

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"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

During 1905

Beginning about January 1st, the New England Farmer, Brattleboro, Vt., will publish a series of "150 Special Contributions" on "The Chief Needs of New England Agriculture." These contributions are now being prepared by the 150 New England men most eminent in agricultural work and thought. Men who have themselves found the way to success and who are therefore competent to point the way for others. Their views and deductions will necessarily be varied and will cover every branch of this mighty industry, and furnish the knowledge which busy farmers need to put them into the way of success. In combination these contributions will make an unsurpassed course of practical instruction. They will be the condensed conclusions of the searchings of superior minds. They will show how to make certain a substantial increase of happiness and prosperity. Among the well known gentlemen who will write one or more articles for the series may be mentioned:

PROF. BEVERLY T. GALLOWAY, Chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

PROF. GIFFORD PINCHOTT, Chief of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

Hon. D. E. SALMON, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington.

PROF. GEORGE EMORY FELLOWS, President the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

PROF. CHAS. D. WOODS, Director of Agricultural Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

PROF. WM. H. MUNSON, Professor of Horticulture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

PROF. WM. D. HURD, Professor of Agriculture, the University of Maine, Orono, Me.

HON. JOHN ALFRED ROBERTS, Agricultural Experiment Station Council, Orono, Me.

PROF. W. D. GIBBS, President and Director of New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Durham, N. H.

PROF. IVAN J. WELD, New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

PROF. FRED W. MORSE, Vice-Director and Chemist New Hampshire College of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

PROF. J. W. SANBORN, formerly President of the Agricultural College of Utah and Professor of Agriculture in the University of Missouri, Giddington, N. H.

PROF. WM. P. BROOKS, Professor of Agriculture at the Hatch Experiment Station and Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. J. B. LINDSEY, Ph. D., Department of Foods and Feeding, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. F. A. WAUGH, Department of Horticulture, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. G. E. STONE, Professor Department of Vegetable Pathology and Physiology, Hatch Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. J. H. FERNALD, Ph. D., Professor of Zoology, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

PROF. JOSEPH L. HILLS, Director State Agricultural College and Agricultural Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt.

PROF. KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD, President Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.

PROF. FRED W. CARP, Professor of Agriculture, Rhode Island College of Agriculture, Kingston, R. I.

PROF. H. J. WHEELER,

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In reading matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. Transcribing queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to Miss E. M. TILLEY, care Newport Historical Rooms, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1905.

NOTES.

MATTHEW WEST

HIS

DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES

WITH

NEW JERSEY PATENTS.

By Mrs. H. Ruth Cooke.

(Continued.)

Feb. 1710, John Williams, William West and Joseph Wardell all of L. C. harbor, Shrewsbury Township, venued, made inventory of personal estate of Robert Drummond of Shrewsbury.

Jan. 15, 1710-11, Joseph Wardell, William West and Joseph Wardell took inventory of personal estate of Capt. Thomas Huett. And Oct. 15, 1702, Joseph Wardell and William West took inventory of estate of Meribah Slocum, widow (of John who made his will April 6, 1698, mentions cousin (nephew) John son of brother Nathaniel Slocum, cousin (nephew) Peter, son of Joseph Parker, cousin Patience (Tucker). Joseph was also called upon to witness will of his sister's husband Samuel White in 1698. Joseph's son, Joseph Wardell, Jr., md. Margaret Parker as aforesaid, and his brother Solomon md. Sarah.

2. Margaret Wardell; b. 28; 3mo, 1684; md. (1) 29; 1681, Ephraim Allen; md. (2) 1692, William West. Above said.

3. Easter Wardell, probably b. in N. Jersey; md. 8; 4; 1699, Robert Bounell.

4. Lydia Wardell was md. 1692 to William Biddle, by Lewis Morris.

5. Eliakim Wardell; md. Lydia, believed to be a widow.

6. Meribah Wardell signs marriage certificate for her sister Easter to Robert Bounell. Also signs Joseph Parker's and wife Eliz. Lippincott marriage certificate, both in 1698. With her sister Ester and her sister-in-law Sarah Wardell sign marriage certificate of James Antrom to Mary Hance 14; 3mo; 1698. After that her name disappears from Quaker records.

7. Patience Wardell, md. 1699, John Southby (Sowble, Sept. 18, 1697, Margaret Carrington, gentlewoman; made her will; mentions brother John Sowble and his wife Medard.)

8. Elizabeth Wardell, md. (1) Samuel White, son of Thomas White of Shrewsbury, carpenter, whose inventory was taken Jan. 21, 1694, by Thomas Potter and Samuel Dennis; his son Samuel White of Shrewsbury, planter, as administrator gave bond Feb. 4, 1694, John Slocum fellow bondsman.

Samuel White, also a carpenter, made his will, without a date, mentions wife Elizabeth and son Joel, sister Hester Wardell, making brother Thomas White, uncle John Worthly, cousin John Chesear (Cheshire) executors.

Witnesses—Alec Hodgson of Road Island, Joseph Wardell, Benjamin Rogers. Proved July 5, 1698. John Worthly refused to act as executor, so did John Chesear, (Cheshire) hence, Thomas White was granted administration. 5; 1mo; 1700; Elizabeth White late widow of Shrewsbury married Seth Hill of Burlington, West Jersey, on Fifth Day of the week in Friends Meeting House in Shrewsbury; witnesses who signed marriage certificate were; Seth Hill (green), Elizabeth Hill (bride), Joseph Wardell (father of bride), Joseph Horton, Jane Borden, Ann Lippincott, and Lippincott, (Jr.), Elizabeth Hillborn, Meribah Slocum, Margaret Lippincott right hand column, John Slocum, John and Reuben, Lippincott, George Cortis, Francis Borden, Nathaniel Slocum, Jedediah Allen, Josiah Wing, William Brinley; (left hand column).

July 23, 1709, Seth Hill of Burlington, Marlbor. Affidavit of James Borden of Philadelphia, mariner, ordered, 40 years old, that Seth Hill died and was buried in the Island of Curacao; Dec. 30, 1709, Sarah, daughter of Seth Hill, about 14 years old, selects Joshua Humphreys of Northampton River, Burlington Co., as her guardian, and Susanna, another daughter, also about 14 years old, selects John Willis, of same place, to whom letters of guardianship are issued. July 28, 1709, affidavit of Elizabeth, widow of Seth Hill, that her husband died intestate, praying to be made administratrix of the estate (Liber 1, pp. 252, 253).

9. Mary Wardell md. before 1697 Thomas Woodmanse, he b. Sept. 17, 1670, married from will of Thomas who speaks of his wife Mary and daughter Lydia, evidently named for her grandmother Lydia Wardell, also learned from marriage certificate of Thomas Horton of New Burlington, W. J. He married Mary Lippincott, 25; 5; 1697 on Fifth Day of the week at Friends Meeting House at Shrewsbury, where after signature of Patience Wardell her sister signs as Mary Woodmanse; and when their sister Esther married Robert Bounell, Thomas Woodmanse signed certificate after bride's brother-in-law William Biddle Jr., he sign directly under bride's brother Joseph Wardell. After Thomas Woodmanse's signature comes Elizabeth White sister of the bride. Certainly Thomas Woodmanse signs as though a member of the family.

All the children of Eliakim and Lydia, above said, have those they married named, except Meribah, who must have married Joseph Walsh; learned from the following as found in Liber B. B. K. p. 215; Decd. Eliakim Wardell of Burlington and wife Lydia to Joseph Walsh, his son-in-law of Bristol, Bucks Co. Pa., waterman, May 10, 1710.

Eliakim was eldest son of Thomas Wardell, in Boston in 1635, and in 1637 was sentenced by the Court to be banished from Dorchester, Mass., for his known sympathy with the anti-slavery movement of Ann Hutchinson and Rev. John Wheelwright. 1639 Thomas was a settler of Exeter, N. H., and given sole authority to sell liquors at retail there, and was still there in 1643 when he was concerned in a law-

suit, and that year was appointed "petty judge." He md. Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wardell recorded in Boston as Dec. 10, 1640. His children were:

1. Eliakim Wardell, b. Nov. 1687.
2. Martha Wardell, b. Aug. 1687.
3. Benjamin Wardell, b. 12mo, 1640.

4. Samuel Wardell, b. Jan. 10, 1648, believed to have gone to N. Jersey or its vicinity, he md. Jan. 9, 1672 Sarah Hawkes, a widow.

(Whitlopes Journal, 1 p. 247, note 4, and N. J. Provincial Papers I. pp. 133, 139, 143, 171).

John Wardell (Solomon, Joseph, Eliakim, Thomas) who md. Sarah West, made his will Feb. 2, 1777, of New Hanover (Madison, N. J.). (Gives to my two sons Anthony and John Wardell all the plantation where I now dwell and all of my other lands to be equally divided between them; To Springfield Meeting House 3 pounds; To Crosswick Meeting 5 pounds; To Hannah Brown all her mother's best wearing apparel, with two beds and furniture, which are in the two West rooms, and the case of Drawers, cupboard and small looking glass; To Margaret, wife of Barzillai Lyons that bed and furniture in the kitchen; To son Anthony Wardell one bed and furniture, looking glass, six silver table spoons, and best horse and saddle; To son John Wardell one bed and furniture, the clock and next best horse and saddle; To Robert Fowler 100 pounds to be paid at age, and in case my sons Anthony and John die without issue, then the said Robert Fowler to have 400 pounds more. All my moveable property to be sold and the money arising therefrom, also debts due to me be equally divided between my said sons Anthony and John, after paying my debts. My will is my plantation to be rented out until my son Anthony comes to the age of 20 years and the rent be divided between them; my son Anthony is to take possession of the same till son John come to 20 years, paying rent to his brother's half; My executors to have the care of bringing up my said sons in such a manner as they in their discretion shall think proper. I make my brother Samuel Wardell and Daniel Saxton and Thomas Emley executors.

Witnesses Samuel Wardell, Thomas Emley, Daniel Saxton.

To be continued.

NORTHWOOD, N. H., BAPTISMS.

Continued.

Dudley Leavitt, Nov. 10, 1698.
Andrew Leighton, Jan. 18, 1810.
Hannah Langley, Apr. 26, 1810.
Joshua Libbey, July 6, 1811.
Susan Libbey, July 6, 1812.
Elizabeth Merrill, Sept. 20, 1802.
Miriam Merrill, Rec'd Sept. 18, 1801.
Hannah McDonald, Rec'd June 20, 1806.

Lovey Morrill, wife Benj. Rec. May 8, 1808.

Samuel Morrill, Sept. 14, 1809.
Mary Morrill, Sept. 21, 1809.
Lovey Morrill, Oct. 1, 1809.
Simon Morrill, Oct. 19, 1809.
Nancy Morrill, Nov. 7, 1809.
Polly Morrill, Nov. 8, 1809.
Nancy Moore, Nov. 8, 1809.
Gideon Moore, Nov. 12, 1809.

Theophilus Morrill, Nov. 15, 1809.
John Morrill, Dec. 18, 1809.
Benj. Mills, Dec. 24, 1809.
Eliza Morrill, Jan. 12, 1810.

Benj. Morrill, Jr., Rec'd 1817.
Lola Mesbury, Oct. 19, 1781.

Nathaniel Morrill, May 7, 1780.
Susanna Marsh, June 4, 1780.
William McDonald, Sept. 28, 1783.

Gideon Mathews, Aug. 27, 1791.
Joanna Morrill, May 27, 1792.
Lola Mathews, Oct. 21, 1792.

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

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5189. DUTCH—Wanted, ancestry of Osman Dutch, of Newport, R. I., in 1638 and later at Gloucester, Mass., and of his wife, and of their son-in-law, William Hodgkins, husband of daughter Grace Dutch, with births, marriages and deaths of above. Osman Dutch was aged about 100 when he died.—H. H. C.

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was undoubtedly a variation of Delver. A long article on this family, which was of Welsh extraction, appeared in Putnam's Magazine (New Series), Vol. 4, also in New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 32, p. 91.

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